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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI



THE LITERARY EVANGELISM OF NORTHROP FRYE

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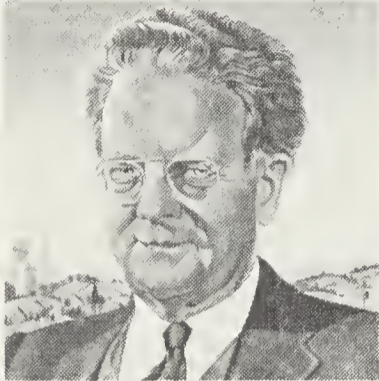
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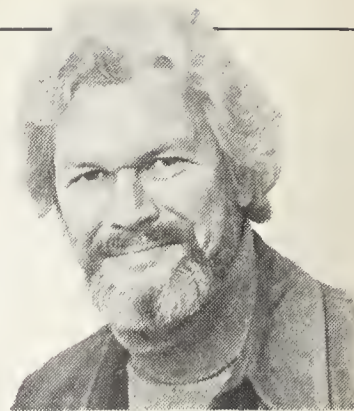
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FROM MARS TO MISSISSAUGA



Professor Adrian Brook, who is chairman of the University's Research Board, made a timely and dramatic appearance at the November meeting of Governing Council. Just five days earlier a CPR freight train carrying propane, chlorine and other chemicals derailed at a level crossing in Mississauga. Flames pierced the sky, but it was the possible leakage of deadly chlorine gas that caused evacuation of several hundred thousand residents and virtual desertion of the entire Erindale campus. No one was injured, but a number of research projects were disrupted and in at least one case several years of work destroyed.

Within hours of the derailment, two mobile units containing highly sophisticated trace atmosphere gas analyzers (TAGA's) were on the scene to monitor the situation. The TAGA was designed at U of T's Institute for Aerospace Studies by Professor Barry French, an aerospace engineer, physicist and associate director of the institute; Professor Neil Reid, a chemist who had worked with NASA; and Adele Buckley, who did her PhD on TAGA.

The point was not lost on members of Governing Council; Professor Brook — flanked by Dean John Leyerle of the School of Graduate Studies and research scientists from several fields — made certain of that. TAGA, which was mounted on board the unmanned Viking space laboratory to Mars three years ago, was a highly practical offshoot of theoretical or curiosity-oriented research. Professor French, who was present at the meeting and spoke of the project, had begun simply to try to simulate space conditions in the laboratory. This evolved into a sort of space version of a wind tunnel, and this, in turn, evolved into TAGA. It has, indeed, travelled from Mars to Mississauga and has proven immensely useful in several other areas. It can be used to detect cocaine or explosives, and it can tell from the breath of an unconscious person what drug was taken in overdose, or diagnose diabetes.

Earlier both Professor Brook and Dean Leyerle spoke of the critical role research plays within a university. Teaching alone is not enough; it is research that distinguishes a university from a trade school, and the quality of that research that creates a great institution.

Attending the session were Dr. Rose Sheinin of the Department of Microbiology and Parasitology and Dr. E. A. McCulloch of the Institute of Medical Science. Dr. Sheinin has discovered how to keep cancer cells alive in laboratory cultures, thus permitting studies of how the disease is transmitted without recourse to human guinea pigs. Dr. McCulloch has expanded on this, finding means of testing new drugs and potential cures using these cultures.

Anthony Doob, director of the Centre of Criminology, spoke about a five-year study, now in its third year, of our judicial system from the moment of arrest up to and beyond trial. The study has involved teams of law faculty, sociologists, psychologists and philosophers actually riding in police cruisers, observing interrogations,

interviewing lawyers both during and after trial, and comparing presumptions with realities.

Professor David Strangway, chairman of geology, spoke of a world-class facility at Erindale which uses magnetism to learn more about moon rocks, mining and continental drift — matters of both practical and pure research value.

It was an understated and yet compelling presentation. Its purpose, Professor Brook said in an interview several days later, was primarily to communicate a sense of the excitement and breadth of research, particularly to non-academic members of Governing Council.

But the implications of the presentation are urgent and disturbing, and become more sharply focused as one browses through various documents and reports. From the final report of the Planning and Priorities Subcommittee, for example: *funding at this University has declined less than at most universities, but that it has maintained so strong a competitive position perhaps owes more to initiatives taken by the University community than it does to institutional initiatives, or, for the most part, to divisional strategies.*

Of \$44 million spent, researchers at U of T have, on their own initiative, raised \$42 million from governments, private agencies and industry. Most of the University's support has been indirect, by way of providing salaries, space, heat and light, with little of the budget, except for the permanently endowed Connaught Fund (about \$2 million) specifically budgeted for the support of research.

In late October the Ontario Council on University Affairs issued its damning report, *System on the Brink*, which gives clear warning that post-secondary education in Ontario "is on the brink of serious trouble" and faces a future of "precipitous decline". Without better funding from all levels of government, the report says, "in the coming few years the universities [will] neither have the people nor the tools to maintain an adequate research base."

There has been a cumulative shortfall from a desirable funding for depreciation of equipment at this University alone of more than \$31 million over the past five years. That means equipment is deteriorating more rapidly than it can be repaired or replaced. Work is being done inefficiently on sometimes antiquated equipment. And most alarming of all, it means that many of the brightest minds are turning away from the uncertainties of research careers toward the relative security of industry.

Thus Professor Brook's presentation was more than a demonstration of the relevance of research. It was, through members of Governing Council, a warning to us all to protect that pool of talent which has brought an imperfect world nonetheless to its highest level of civilization.

Editor

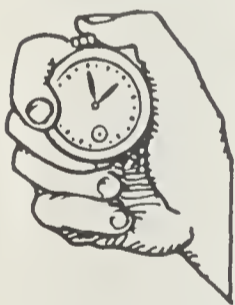
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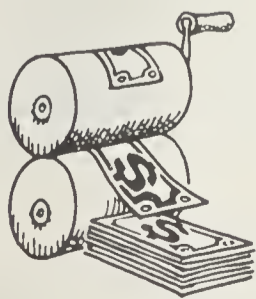
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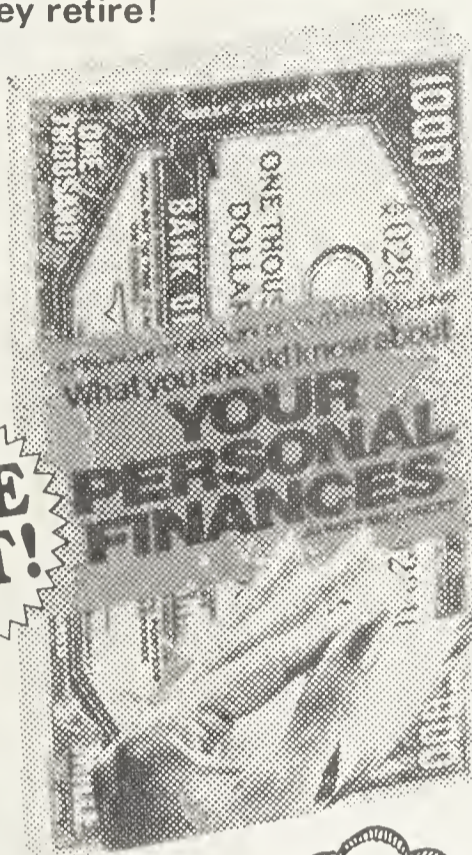
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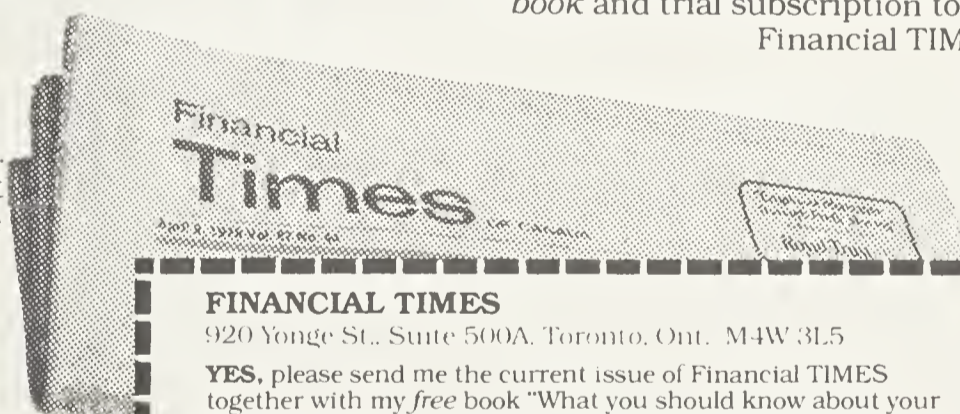
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NORTHROP FRYE IN NEW YORK CITY

By John Ayre

"The applause at the end was thunderous, which politely and dramatically concealed the audience's confusion . . ."

Columbia University's battered Harkness Auditorium in New York in late October was hardly a place to inaugurate an annual lecture series in honour of a revered Teachers College professor, Leland B. Jacobs. The full vase of cut flowers near the podium barely compensated for the green paint peeling overhead and the seats spilling decrepit stuffing. But the guest lecturer, Northrop Frye, hardly seemed to notice either the ambience or the odd mixture of invited education professors, editors and librarians in formal dress and dishevelled students in jeans who'd spotted the small poster taped onto the library turnstile outside announcing the speech. Frye was so pressed for time on an overdue book relating English literature to the Bible (which may be the pinnacle of his 40-year academic career), that he really shouldn't have been there at all. But he'd turned down the organizers once already and thought it rude to do so again. Besides, it could never be entirely painful or time-consuming for him. As an old roader on the university lecture circuit, brilliant in extemporaneous remarks and fast lines of thought, he is usually able to race through an address with just a small pile of index card notes.

Like Marshall McLuhan, Frye sometimes speaks algebraically, leaving equations uncompleted while firing out confusing new barrages of x's and y's. Because he was talking before an education audience, he produced a number of definitions that formed and reformed haphazardly around the question of education and language and what he sees as their final product, the social vision. While attacking the easy humanist notion that literature is "denatured religion" which by its own "magic potion" fallacy suffuses an individual with good values, he developed a similar line of thought. Modern man, almost always the numbed unfree object, only shakes loose of habit and the anti-language of advertising and propaganda in a subjective fraternity centred on expressive, prophetic, dialectic speech.

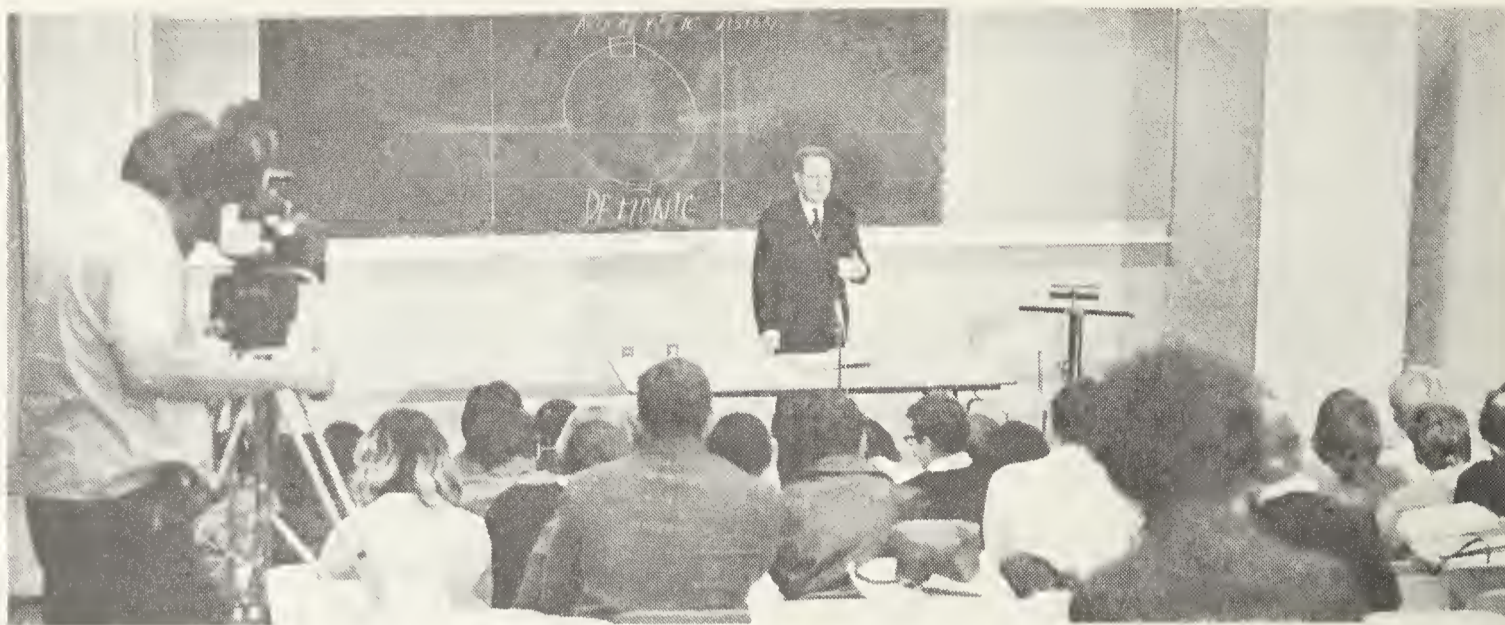
Basic to this is the regaining of the primitive use of language where subject and object are rejoined by metaphor. *As I see it, the function of literature is to recreate the conception of the word of power, the metaphorical word, that unites the subject and object. This flies in the face of the use of language which implies a rigid separation of subject and object*

and calls for descriptive accuracy and definition in the use of words. There is nothing wrong with this use of language but there are other uses to be made of it and they are apt to be overlooked. That means that in our present conception of language some words have lost their meaning. Words such as God or soul or spirit mean nothing in a world where they would have to be bodies or things or objects if they were named.

The applause at the end was thunderous, which politely and dramatically concealed the audience's confusion over his speech. Sensing the safety of ritual over comprehension, the organizers presented an engraved silver plate commemorating his address and directed him in a crowded elevator up six floors to the requisite wine and sugared peanuts reception. Sipping white wine from a plastic cup, Frye quickly and uncomfortably became the focal point. In barely a few minutes the press of the crowd washed him from the middle of the room up against the far wall where Frye achieved a triangle of privacy only between the edge of a sofa table and the curved arm of a chair. In groups of two and three, the guests, who were almost all women, presented themselves in postures more appropriate to a receiving line of a bishop or cardinal. Of course, they were eager to meet Frye who, as author of the most influential books of literary theory this century, has unwillingly become something of an icon in the universities. Concealing a mild panic engendered by his own shyness, Frye took it all bravely, though noted later that their consistent lack of questions about his speech signified their confusion.

Yet despite the evident terrors of uncomprehending groupies and the crucial time that these lectures take out of his own writing schedule, it is an important process for Frye. For over 30 years, the 67-year-old University Professor has kept up a punishing travel schedule. This has included a year at Harvard, full terms at Oxford and Berkeley, extensive tours of over a month each in New Zealand, Japan and Italy but also one or two short appearances in such unlikely places as Pakistan, Turkey and Guyana, as well as a staggering number of arts colleges and universities in the United States and Canada.

Frye has no idea of how many places he has gone to, but knows at least that as part of this same long-distance commuting, he has picked up 28 honorary degrees, the



ROBERT LANSDALE

ceremonial hoods of which he keeps so cleverly packed away his wife Helen wonders where they are. He has suggested that she may eventually like to make a Mennonite-style quilt from them all. The joke here, of course, is that the highest degree Frye earned as a student was an Oxford BA, which in Oxonian style superannuated into an MA without thesis or further work. With the pile-up of doctorates, Frye's restless travelling becomes an ironic way of shoring up his own academic credentials.

While Frye has been known to accept invitations purely to see an unfamiliar place, he essentially dislikes planes and the usual formidable disruptions of travelling. Except for the sole example of a young American immigration officer he often got at Toronto International who claimed to write true confessions and was therefore a serious writer like Frye, he also has a deep anxiety about border officials who ask him just who he is anyway and how much he is going to earn for a speech (usually very modest sums). In his small Victoria College office recently where he's working on his Bible book and yet another address for Utah, Frye explained some of the reasons why he bothers at all. "I know that it is an inefficient way of spreading ideas but I know as a teacher that books are not real unless you get a physical impression of the person who wrote them. That is why you have to put up with a person who aggressively sits down in the first row, listens to you for 10 minutes and then walks out."

It really comes down to a determined evangelism, of trying to shake down academic barriers and change ideas in the world outside. This is seriously complicated by Frye's consistent rejection of the idea of setting up, for example, an Institute of Mythopoeic Studies at the University of Toronto and processing disciples to carry on his work near and far. As he often does, he turns a perfectly serious notion into a half-joke. "I have always announced that I neither wanted nor trusted disciples. It's not the one of 12 who is a Judas. I can take that, but the other 11 are Peters who deny."

His evangelism, though, would be useless if it did not at least produce the milder form of disciple, the convert. One of the organizers, in fact, of the Columbia address was a U of T graduate, Glenna Davis Sloan, now of Queen's College on Long Island, whose 1974 book *The Child as Critic* made the ideas of Frye's monumentally difficult *Anatomy of Criticism* applicable right down to kindergarten.

Outside academic circles, the most important tie came with New York publisher Bill Jovanovich whose firm published Frye's first book of essays, *Fables of Identity*, in 1963. At that time, Jovanovich asked Frye to write a critique

of his firm's reader series which was used in about half the schools in the United States. Frye so devastated the antiquated assumptions underlying the series that Jovanovich laid out more than a million dollars to develop a totally new series based on Frye's ideas that literature must be seen as an integral whole, a total poem, and not as a massive jumble of sometimes curious, sometimes pretty poems and stories. The 13-volume series for grades seven to 12, *Literature: The Uses of the Imagination*, took over a decade to produce and was intended to replace the old series and go through several editions in 25 years. But its approach, which demanded wide knowledge and discipline on the part of both teacher and student, collided violently with the do-your-own-thing educational approaches of the late 60s and early 70s. It was not a success and made poor inroads into the original series which still predominates.

This failure, of course, does nothing more for Frye in North America than create an exhausting new mandate for further lectures. But ironically, there has been an upturn almost everywhere else. A year ago, Frye was in New York to sit through a special Modern Languages' Association session focused on the impact of his ideas in the Spanish speaking world based primarily on the Venezuelan published translation of his *Anatomy of Criticism*.

This last summer, Frye and his wife toured Italy and he was received as an intellectual caesar returning from victorious battle. Eight of his 17 books are now translated into Italian and four major publishers are locked in battle over rights for his Bible book which is not even finished in English, let alone translated into Italian. The national network of Italy, the RAI, taped a "special" on Frye in Florence as part of a Great Intellectuals series. Unlike the seedy inefficiency of the lecture circuit in North America, Frye had access to all media in Italy, newspapers, magazines, radio and television and made good use of it. With the exception of an article by William French in *The Globe and Mail*, this astonishing cultural event went totally unnoticed in the Canadian media.

But of it all, the thing that really excited Frye most was a large audience of high school students in Vicenza who attended his lecture on Shakespeare's *The Tempest*. They were so curious, so well-read in literature that, thousands of miles from his home base, there was an outbreak of precisely the intellectual excitement that he has ever hoped for. The students had vanquished the normal bounds of education and were breathing in their own zone of intelligence and fraternity. ■

John Ayre is a Toronto free-lance writer.



Le Weekend/By Ian Montagnes

COMING TOGETHER, FALLING APART

"Il va faire chaud!" *The Varsity* announced in black type an inch high. "Les Carabins sont là." Bilingualism back in 1951. Nascent biculturalism. An entente cordiale with a sister campus. An exchange weekend with students from the University of Montreal: 40 of them had come to Toronto for the weekend, 40 students from Toronto would visit Montreal.

The Carabins arrived by train on a December Thursday evening, their "Boum-a-lacka" cheers echoing through the low-ceilinged lower hall of Union Station. Immediately they were whisked to a reception at Trinity College. Each was billeted with a Toronto counterpart in University residence or private home.

The next three days were active. They had their serious moments but the visitors had not come just to meet anglophones: they could do that at home. They roamed the campus, sat in on lectures and seminars, took part in a panel discussion on "A Comparison Between the English- and French-Speaking Educational

Systems". They also toured the construction of the Yonge Street subway but turned down a trip to the top of the old Bank of Commerce. Instead they dropped in on Toyland and talked to Santa Claus. On Saturday they went to Hart House Farm, explored the Caledon Hills, and square danced to "Chopsticks" and "Auprès de ma blonde". (The public address system and records had failed to turn up.)

The exchange had been planned by the two student councils to promote a greater degree of friendship and understanding between Canada's two solitudes. Along with parties came an emphasis on talk — formal as at the panel, more often informal in groups large and small. Dozens of topics were thrashed out in colleges, in front of the farmhouse stove, over drinks — everything from academic standards to the ethics of divorce and mercy killing.

The Carabins' command of English impressed everyone. French surfaced from time to time, but mostly in songs. There was lots of singing.

Just before the train left on Sunday afternoon, over tea in the Victoria College student union, Montrealers and Torontonians joined in one last song. "Auld Lang Syne."

The Carabin weekend continued through the 1950s. Once, local folklore has it, the visiting students were accompanied by a young lecturer in law, Pierre Elliott Trudeau. He is remembered as assuring a Simcoe Hall official that the French of a welcoming speech was passable.

These weekends were not the only opportunity we had in the 50s to learn what francophone students were thinking. At a national student conference in 1952 the delegation from Laval insisted — possibly for the first time in that particular forum — on being heard in French. Laval provided a translator, and just before adjournment their leader thanked us for our forbearance in excellent English.

At another student seminar I learned about world federalism — a cause now virtually forgotten — from an ardent advocate from Montreal. Today Jacques-Yvan Morin argues issues of sovereignty and federalism in a smaller context. He is deputy premier and minister of education in the PQ government of Quebec.

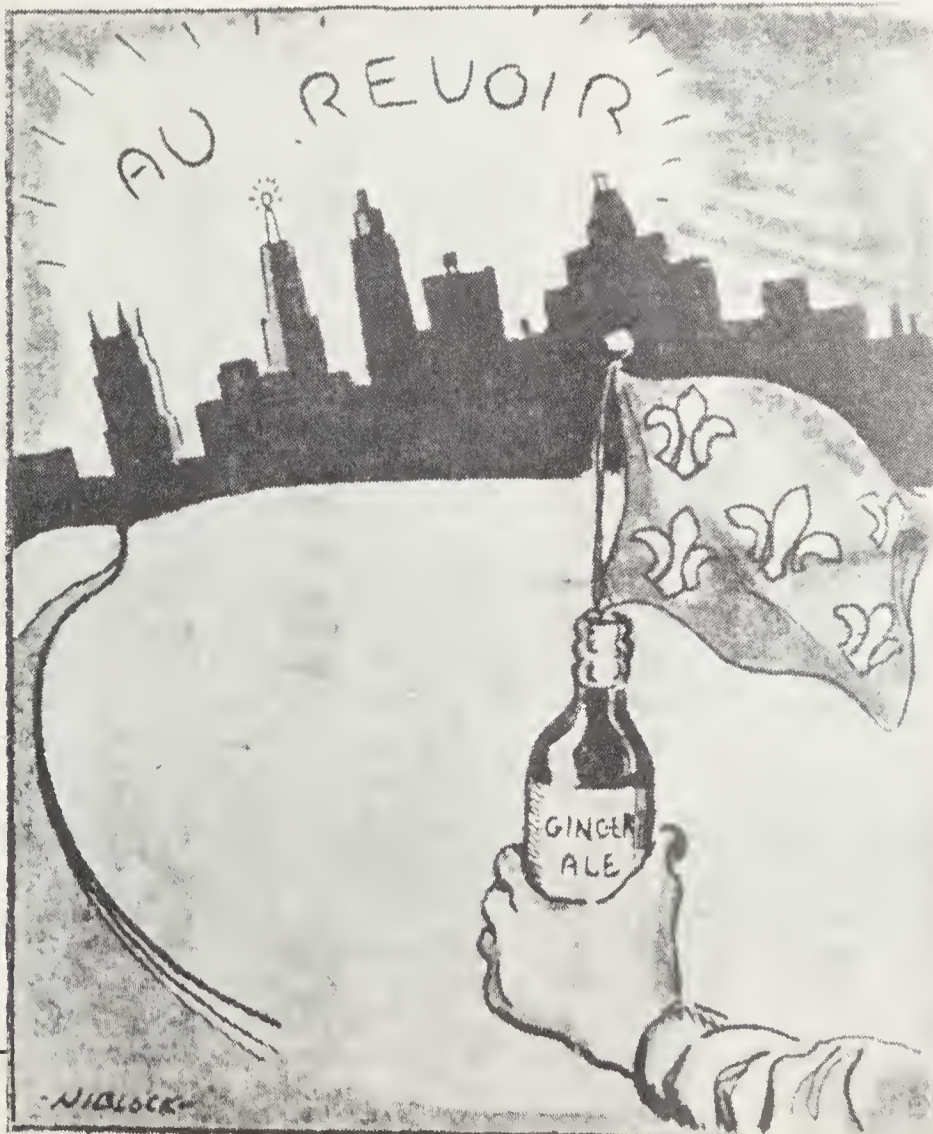
We didn't learn all that much from those exchanges, we anglophones.

And what did our visitors learn?

An answer to that question came a quarter-century later, strangely during a business conference in New York City. At the end of the day three of us were winding down in a bar, listening to some very good jazz. One of the group worked at the University of Montreal. She had been a student there, and we found we were contemporaries. She spoke of classmates I had known. A couple were enjoying fine careers. One had committed suicide. He had stayed with me on an exchange weekend.

She had been on the same exchange. Now she was a separatist. That Carabin weekend, in Toronto, was the first time she had recognized she was different from other Canadians. ■

Ian Montagnes helped cover the 1951 Carabin visit for The Varsity.



Toronto was a dry campus in 1951 — in contrast to Montreal's beery reputation. A post-Carabin cartoon by Hugh Niblock, Vic '54.

WE DON'T CALL THEM THRILLERS ANY MORE

Detective fiction addicts have achieved social respectability and literary acceptance. Here's how we help them at the School of Continuing Studies.



By Joanne Harack Hayne

I began reading detective stories in the closet.

It was a spacious, walk-in closet, part of which provided storage space for a "Murphy bed", that visual cliché of situation comedies. I can remember leaning against the folded-up mattress, paperback novel propped on my knees, totally engrossed in the improbable exploits of Nancy Drew or Perry Mason. A psychoanalyst would, no doubt, make much of this.

Detective fiction "addicts" — as the more fervent refer to themselves — have, like many another group in the 1970s, come out of the closet in sufficient numbers to give rise to an industry which caters to their "habit" and a body of criticism which analyses their obsession. (I shall never forget my own astonishment upon discovering a psychoanalytic study suggesting that detective fiction causes the reader to re-create his childhood apprehension of the "primal scene".) The growing number of specialty bookstores devoted to mystery and detective fiction is a manifestation of existing public interest. So, too, is the profusion of university and college courses on "the literature of detection".

I offered my first course on detective fiction at the School of Continuing Studies in 1972. Called, ambitiously, "The Detective Story", the course attempted to provide an historical survey of the genre, from Edgar Allan Poe to Ross MacDonald. My experiences with this course were

summarized in a paper, delivered at the annual meeting of the Popular Culture Association in 1973, in which I attempted to classify and clarify the methodological questions which beset such a course.

Unlike some other varieties of popular culture, detective fiction can be quite easily absorbed by a conservative academic curriculum. For one thing, its roots are "honourable", in the sense that such writers as Poe, Dickens, Wilkie Collins and Mark Twain are all associated with its birth. Particularly in the case of detective novels, traditional methods of literary criticism and analysis may be applied, appropriately or otherwise.

In addition, detective fiction has attracted many "respectable" defenders. T.S. Eliot, W.H. Auden, Jacques Barzun, Joseph Wood Krutch — the list of intellectuals and academics confessing to a fondness for detective stories is endless. My personal favourite is Marjorie Nicolson, who, in an article called "The Professor and the Detective" (1929), asserted that "scholars are, in the end, only the detectives of thoughts".

Academic authors of detective fiction are also numerous; "Michael Innes", "Nicholas Blake", and Dorothy L. Sayers spring immediately to mind. Such names have accorded to detective fiction a superficial respectability notably absent in the case of, for example, pulp fiction.

"Respectability" has its price, though, and often results in absurd comparisons: the detective as Oedipus figure; Aristotelian plots in Agatha Christie; or Mickey Spillane as a 20th century Jacobean. Such comparisons, when not deliberately parodic, are downright pretentious. Furthermore, a great deal of the most "respectable" detective fiction is also, alas, incredibly dull.

The temptation to defend and justify detective fiction on the grounds of respectability is to be avoided. When the late Edmund Wilson wrote a pair of short-tempered articles on the genre for *The New Yorker* ("Why Do People Read Detective Stories?" and "Who Cares Who Killed Roger



Her face under the glare of the porch light.

Ackroyd?") he was bombarded with letters recommending that he try just one more author or title. These suggestions were, by and large, unsuccessful; Wilson insisted that most of the recommended titles were unreadable. He did, however, finally confess to a fondness for the Sherlock Holmes stories, which he considered to be in a class by themselves. By and large, he found the habit of reading detective stories incomprehensible.

In 1973, the School of Continuing Studies offered a symposium for secondary school teachers on "The Other Literatures" — science fiction and detective fiction. During the panel discussion, the question of standards was raised, along with that of methodology. How can the teacher distinguish "good" popular fiction from "bad"? How should one teach, for example, the detective stories of Edgar Allan Poe, which are "more than" detective stories? Should such reading be encouraged in the classroom?

I was myself grappling with these questions in my second course, "The Detective in Literature". This was the most academic of any of the courses I have offered at the School of Continuing Studies. The reading list was extensive: two novels a week, with supplementary suggested readings. The organization was essentially historical, though the reading list was limited to detective fiction in English, thereby ignoring recent international works. From the beginning, the class was aware of the pitfalls inherent in justifying or defending their reading habits. Rather, discussion tended to consider literary questions in relation to other kinds. For example, we considered the effect of serial, mass market publication upon the structure of detective fiction. We discussed the appropriateness of the term "escapist" as applied to detective fiction and attempted to draw distinctions among "classic" detective stories, the "hard boiled" school, the "donnish" school, the *roman policier*, and so on.

These deliberations led to the offering, in 1974, of two courses, "The Private Eye" and "The Public Eye". The courses distinguished between novels in which the detective flourished as a gifted amateur and those in which he was a professional policeman. Alas, the distinction was sometimes illusory and the notion of "realism" as applied to the *roman policier* was not always illuminating. "The Public Eye" culminated in a discussion of so-called "true crime" novels such as *Compulsion* and *In Cold Blood*.

By this time, many of the students had been taking courses for several years; we were communicating with one another in a kind of "buff's" shorthand. Each class began with students recounting their latest "discoveries". The class virtually conducted itself.

It is not unusual for Continuing Studies courses to develop their own momentum. Students elect these courses because they are interested in them; in many cases, they bring with them a wide variety of experiences and opinions directly related to the subject matter of the course. Two of my students, for example, were members of the Baker Street Irregulars. All were highly educated; all were voracious readers. I suspect that these students are typical of detective fiction "addicts", particularly with respect to their reading habits.

However, if we are to ask the questions "Why do people read detective stories?" and "Who reads detective stories?", then the resources of the social sciences will be required. It seems to me that the study of popular culture cannot be purely aesthetic: it requires the consideration of economics, sociology, and psychology (to

single out three obvious examples).

This point was brought home to me when I was asked to present yet another paper at the Popular Culture Association. The paper was a study of Harlequin romances, subtitled "A Canadian Success Story?". I had become aware of Harlequin Enterprises when the company launched plans to bring out a series of mystery stories. Harlequin's market research (which is both sophisticated and extensive) had revealed that readers of romances are also, typically, mystery fans. Further research had discovered that the mysteries favoured by the Harlequin reader were of the genteel variety — the "Had I But Known", romantic/exotic stories by such writers as Mignon G. Eberhart.

Harlequin Enterprises has the problem of classification solved. The tools of market research are used to determine the precise formula which readers will "buy". Perhaps it is the very precision of the resultant formula which strikes one as cold. Although the distinction was, apparently, lost on thousands of readers, it seemed to me to be one thing to be fond of Agatha Christie and quite another to read Harlequin romances.

In any case, since I couldn't make the comparison with a straight face, there seemed no point in comparing the plots of romances to Restoration comedies or Greek tragedies. The only approach seemed to be to consider the novels not as works of art, but as artifacts. In such an analysis, the method and circumstances of production, the marketing, the audience for, and the intended use of the "product" must be considered, along with the characteristics of the product itself.

Obviously, this kind of interdisciplinary approach presents a challenge to traditional academic disciplines. Particularly in times of economic constraint, it may seem frivolous to advocate the study of popular culture. Shouldn't we be moving "back to basics"? Furthermore, do traditional humanists have the requisite technology and experience to allow a suitably rigorous pursuit of popular



"My God," she wailed,

culture studies? Is the study of popular culture simply a remnant of the quest for "relevance" in the 1960s?

The example provided by American universities is not very helpful concerning these, or other, questions about popular culture. The Center for Popular Culture at Bowling Green State University in Bowling Green, Ohio, offers undergraduate and advanced degree programs in popular culture studies. The press associated with the university brings out some useful publications, particularly reprints of early, out-of-print materials. The application of popular culture materials — in the teaching of remedial and basic literacy courses, for example — receives some study.

On the other hand, the freedom which exists in a university program funded largely by private donations often seems to raise, albeit deliberately, more questions than it answers. I remember a meeting of the Popular Culture Association which included a paper on "breakfast" as an American cultural phenomenon, alongside a presentation on Elizabethan popular culture. In such a setting, the "aesthetics of popular culture" and the "methodologies of popular culture studies" seem to be perpetually *en route*.

Europeans, on the other hand, take their popular culture seriously. (France, after all, gave us the *auteur* school of film criticism.) To return to detective fiction, Chandler and Hammett were recognized early in France as serious writers and the influence of detective fiction, in general, upon modern German and Swiss writers is evident. In giving a series of lectures to students of English as a Second Language at the U of T (1977) I was struck by the universal familiarity with detective fiction (particularly with Sherlock Holmes, who seems to transcend all linguistic and cultural barriers) and by the earnestness with which students addressed the genre.

My most recent Continuing Studies course, "The



"you look like Hamlet's father."

Farewell, my lovely—Raymond Chandler

Laughing Policeman", considered the international crime novel. The course was neither historical nor narrowly generic; each of the novels studied had an official police investigator (or investigators) as the hero, but none could be classified purely as police procedural. Each attempted to be "something more" than a detective story, though each made use of certain conventional elements of the traditional form. Perhaps most interesting of all was the sense of irony — towards crime, and towards the world in which it is committed — which pervaded all the novels chosen. Each writer seemed to be using the "crime novel" as a vehicle for expressing themes and concerns usually associated with "main stream" or "high" literature.

Shortly after the end of this course, I was asked to address the UC Alumni on detective fiction at the turn of the century as part of the symposium *The Turn to Modernism*. I chose as my title "There's no police like Holmes': the Great Detective as Hero and Anti-Hero". In this lecture, I tried to bring together historical documents concerning the police force at the turn of the century with the fictional detective as exemplified by Sherlock Holmes and to suggest some reasons for the perennial popularity of Holmes. The audience — educated, aware, and amenable to an eclectic approach — were, in fact, similar to the adult students I have encountered through the years at Continuing Studies.

Are such students disappearing? The recent flourishing of popular culture courses in the program of the school suggests that university alumni (who, typically, make up the majority of enrolments in the humanities programs) are interested in popular culture courses which address the subject matter rigorously but in an interdisciplinary way. We have recently introduced courses on women and popular singing, musical comedy, spy stories and popular film. A general course in popular culture, offered two years ago, was not successful; perhaps it is time to revive it.

On the undergraduate level, popular culture studies at the University are taught at the colleges and in a variety of interdisciplinary programs. Most noteworthy are those at University College, taught by Professor Mark Freiman, which focus on popular culture in Canada. The undergraduate minor program in cinema studies at Innis College contains course offerings from more than 10 departments and colleges.

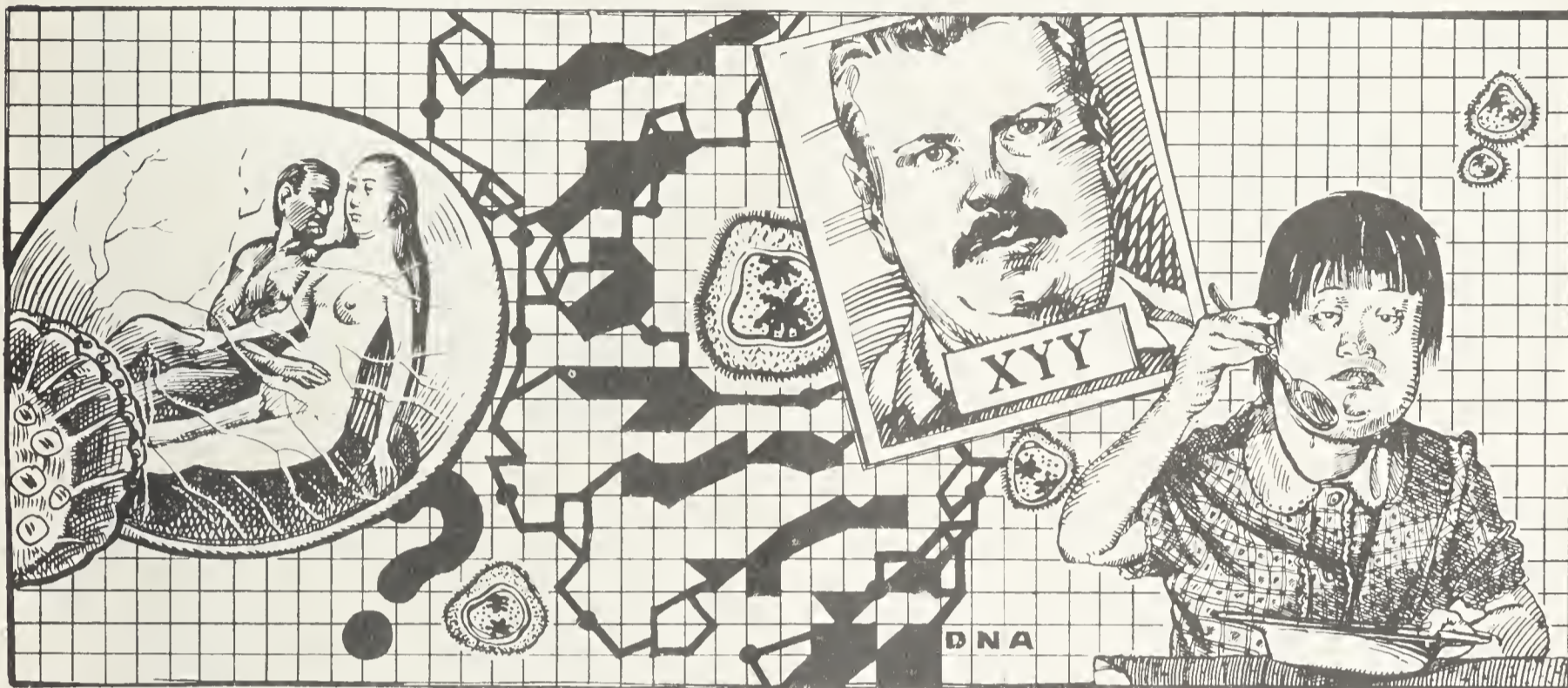
All such courses must address some basic questions about popular culture. Does popularity imply a lack of artistic merit? (Shakespearean drama was popular in its day and, at Stratford, continues to be in ours.) How does the treatment of common values and themes differ in popular and high culture? By what process does the best-seller of one century become the classic of another? What is the function of convention and repetition in popular culture? How do the images created by popular culture reflect and influence national identity?

The last question seems to me to be particularly important. When Sherlock Holmes referred to Inspectors Gregson and Lestrade as "the pick of a bad lot", he was reflecting a commonly held attitude of contempt towards the police at the turn of the century. Dickens' detective sketches for *Household Words* were written as antidotes to public suspicion and mistrust of the newly-formed detective force. Such examples should lead us to a critical examination of the popular culture of our time and place. ■

Joanne Harack Hayne is a program coordinator at the School of Continuing Studies.

TEST TUBE ETHICS

By Naomi Mallovy



Brave New World is here.

With the advent of genetic screening, artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization and genetic engineering, mankind has the potential for godlike control of human life. Men and women can decide what sort of people should be born, and how. If they have the wisdom to do so, they can improve their own species. They can tinker with the very stuff of life.

Work in all these fields is underway, not just in far off laboratories but right here in Toronto, with U of T geneticists playing a leading role. And with genetic information doubling every two years, they're caught in a time trap — no time for society and the law to digest the new discoveries, no time for anyone to come to grips with man's changing inheritance. The atomic age is almost history in comparison. We've split the atom, the basis of material things, but now we've broken up the DNA molecule, the core of life itself. A "test tube" baby has been born in England; preparations for in vitro fertilization are being made across Canada; artificial insemination by donor is becoming commonplace. We're in the biological age now and we're ill-prepared.

The atomic age took us by surprise. Who now is to make the difficult decisions regarding the uses of these biological discoveries? Who is setting the guidelines, the controls, if any?

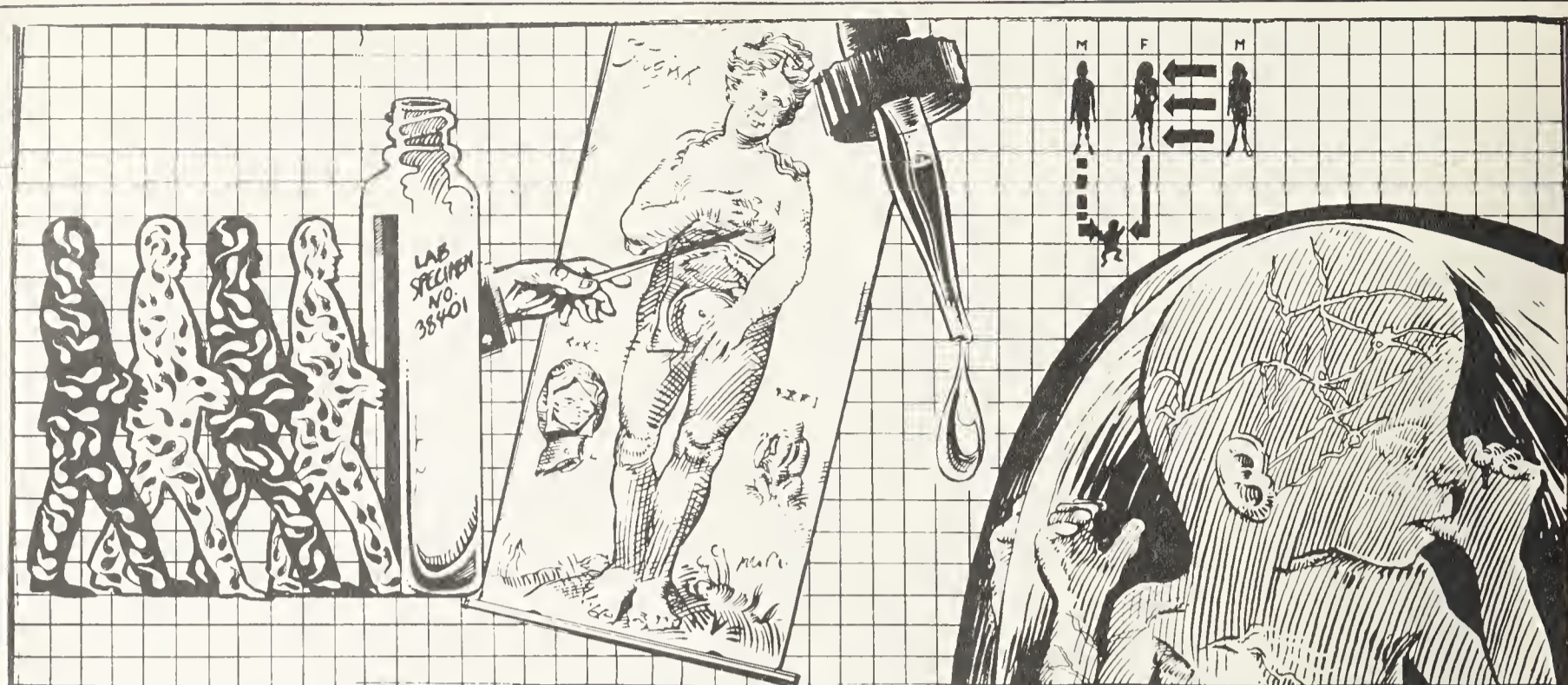
With thoughts like these in mind, members of the U of T's Faculty of Medicine recently arranged a series of interdisciplinary seminars, under the chairmanship of Professor Richard Tiberius, to discuss medical ethics, including those raised by the new genetics. The purpose was to develop resource people and materials and to encourage discussion of the issues within and without the University. Experts included doctors, geneticists and representatives from the Faculty of Law and the Department of Philosophy.

The problems they tackled are typical of those facing many doctors, patients and private citizens today.

Take genetic screening. It is now possible to determine, by some tests before pregnancy and by amniocentesis during pregnancy, whether certain genetic defects and diseases will be inherited by an unborn child. It is therefore possible to advise couples against having children or to give them the option of an abortion. Certain problems now arise. Do the parents have the right to determine the genetic acceptability of their offspring (such as those with Down's syndrome, spina bifida, Huntingdon's Corea, Tay Sach's disease)? Should expensive tests be given solely to determine the sex of the child, with the implication that the parents have a choice? Do the parents have a duty to society or to the children themselves to avoid bearing children with serious genetic defects? And finally, does society, in the form of doctors, hospital committees and government have the right to intervene in parenthood?

At present there are genetic clinics at most Canadian university medical centres. Criteria for amniocentesis tests vary, particularly concerning the mother's age — older mothers are considered to be more at risk — with policies determined by the resources of the clinic and the philosophies of its practitioners. (Toronto teaching hospitals will not test just to determine sex.)

Just how complicated the moral issues can become is illustrated by the situation of the unborn child whose sex chromosomes are discovered to be the abnormal XYY composition, rather than XX for female or XY for male. One out of every 1,000 males is born with XYY chromosomes. Some research has shown that XYY males display immaturity and emotional instability and are inclined to violent and criminal acts, including sexual offenses. Recent studies do not confirm this. What then are the genetic counsellors to do when they discover this situation



during the course of normal investigations for, say, Down's syndrome? Should they tell the parents, who then may create problems for the child because of this knowledge? Should they advise abortion? If they do not tell and the child later displays XYY symptoms, can the parents sue the doctor for not telling them?

At present, according to Dr. Noreen Rudd, director of the genetic clinic at the Hospital for Sick Children, parents at her clinic are told and abortion is allowed, if they choose, on grounds of XYY chromosomes. Legally, says Professor Bernard Dickens of the Faculty of Law, the genetic counsellor, before tests are made, can reserve the right not to disclose everything. A child cannot sue his parents for allowing him to be born but he can sue for being born with a genetic defect avoidable before, during, or after pregnancy. (In this case it does not apply.) Morally, says Professor Barry Brown of the Department of Philosophy, the right of the patient to all relative information must be weighed against the consideration of the well-being of the child and the influence this knowledge might have on his future, in the form of a self-fulfilling prophecy.

The practice of artificial insemination by donor sperm, or AID as it is called, gives rise to somewhat similar problems, particularly since the practice is almost completely unregulated by law in Canada. At present AID is practised in major medical centres across Canada — in Toronto it is estimated there are from 750 to 1,000 couples a year given AID as treatment for male infertility. It is covered by a number of provincial health insurance plans. And yet, outside the medical profession, its legal and ethical implications have scarcely been considered. Now a new U of T committee, chaired by Dr. Jack Shuber, co-director of the reproductive biology unit of Mt. Sinai Hospital, is looking into the practice and the position of the University regarding it.

A basic question about AID is: who is entitled to it? In other words, what people are fit to be parents and warrant this medical assistance? Must they be healthy? Dr. Shuber, an obstetrician with 80 percent of his practice devoted to AID, insists that his patients be healthy, with no medical history of inherited disease, and unable to bear children otherwise. Should they be married? Not necessarily, according to the law, and in the opinion of this doctor, who

has seen many stable relationships among his unmarried patients. How about single women, or lesbians? In such cases Shuber has discussed the possibility of parentage with them at some length and the patients themselves have eventually decided against it. But there is no direct answer to those who claim that, in these days of changing mores and easy divorce, every woman has a right to have a child. Then what about parents of very low I.Q., or those who are emotionally unstable? Where do you draw the line?

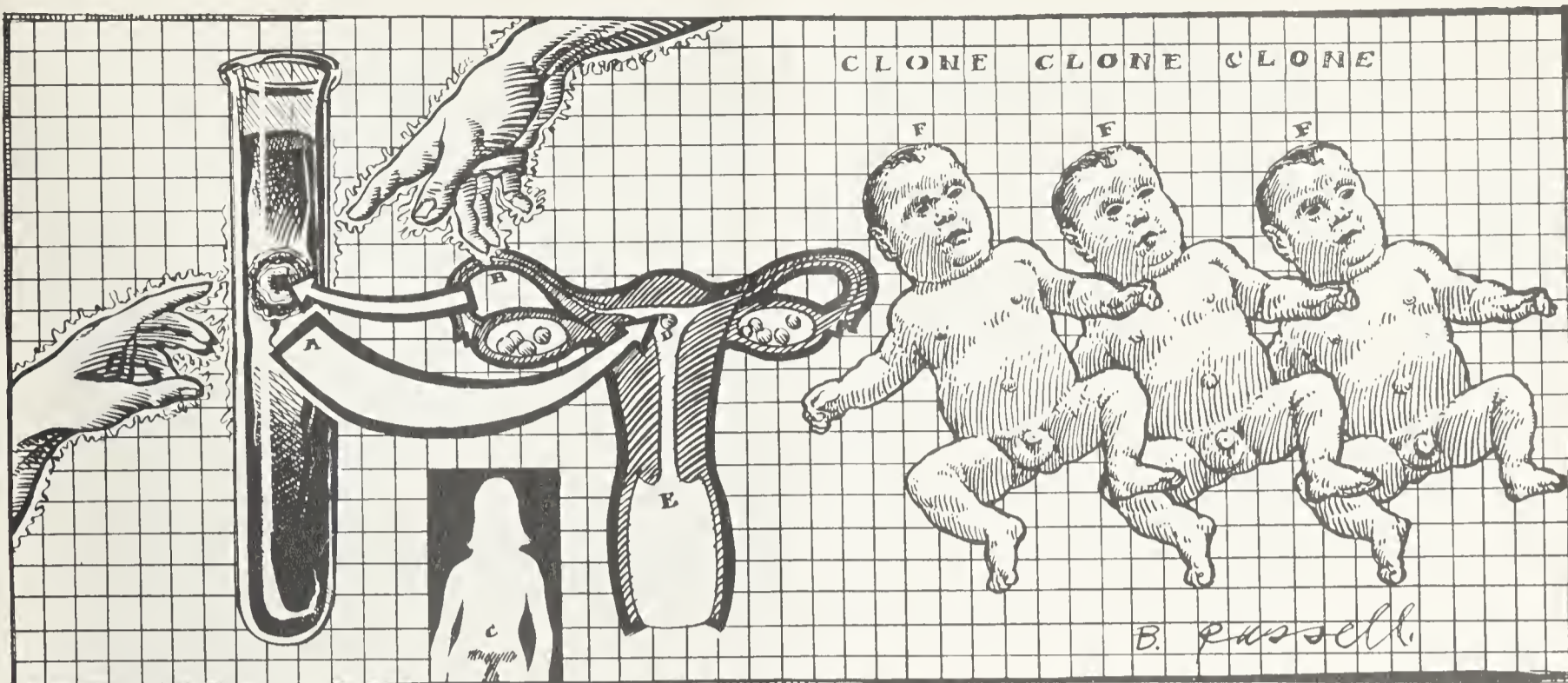
Some ethicists suggest that, apart from the law, it is not useful to think in terms of rights. Better to consider what is reasonable to do in each particular case, what the impact of the action on the parents and the child and on society generally will be.

"The practice of AID is going on, while there's still great uncertainty about it," comments Prof. Brown. Again our technology is far ahead of our law and our ethics.

There is also concern about the quality of donor sperm. Although there are no formal guidelines, the consensus is that donors should be young (preferably mid-twenties) and healthy, with a good medical history. Attempts are made by the most discriminating doctors to match the ethnic and educational background and the physical attributes with those of the husband. This is possible when frozen sperm is obtained from large sperm banks in the United States. In this case there is also less chance of consanguinity (a child later, unknowingly, marrying a half brother or sister). Since sperm banks are not yet legal in Canada, or encouraged by the medical profession, many clinics obtain supplies of fresh sperm locally, most often from medical students. With a smaller supply to draw on, such careful matching is then not possible and there is also the probable result that one donor will be the genetic father of many children.

A further loss of control is the introduction in the U.S., and the possible use in Canada in the near future, of do-it-yourself artificial insemination kits, complete with donor sperm, available by mail. The mail-me-a-baby era is at hand.

Time is also running short for guidelines to be evolved regarding in vitro fertilization. Work in this field, so far only with animals, is now taking place across Canada, with clinics making preparations and requesting grants for further



research. It will not be long before the techniques already used by Dr. Patrick Steptoe in England, with the first "test tube" baby, are perfected here. It will then be possible to retrieve an egg from a woman's womb, impregnate it with sperm (her husband's or that of a donor) and implant it again in her womb, or in that of a surrogate mother, depending on the wife's ability to bear children.

"It is a natural progression," says Dr. Shuber, who is himself engaged in this research. "It can and will be done, when society becomes comfortable with the idea."

So far society hasn't given it too much thought. But with 10 to 15 percent of the population infertile, such techniques could relieve a lot of misery among the childless. Consideration will have to be given to the role of the genetic (the egg), the surrogate (the womb) and the social mother, the one who raises the child and is considered by society, and probably by the law, to be its mother. If the surrogate mother is other than a relative, thought will have to be given to the appropriateness of paying her for her services, although at present a contract to this effect is not legally enforceable, according to Bernard Dickens who has tackled some of the legal problems of ovum and embryo transfer, as well as AID, in his book, *Medico-Legal Aspects of Family Law*. (Butterworth & Co., Toronto 1979)

Another subject of concern to the public and in scientific circles is research into recombinant DNA or deoxyribonucleic acid, the substance controlling the growth and reproduction of all living cells. The method consists of breaking DNA molecules up into small segments containing from one to several genes each. These pieces of DNA from different cells of the same or other species are then recombined and introduced into bacterial, animal or plant cells. They then reproduce themselves to form completely new organisms.

It is a technique which, scientists explain, by-passes the laws of evolution, permitting genes to move across lines of species to create new organisms with unpredictable properties. The potential for recombinant DNA is great. By this means it might be possible, among other things, to cure genetically transmitted human diseases, to extend the climatic range of crops, to enable plants to thrive without fertilizer and generally to increase our understanding of the

life processes in plants, animals and people.

However, the hazards are great. It is feared that experiments could create new types of diseases or bacteria resistant to the antibiotics we know. If there were insufficient safeguards, dangerous bacteria might escape. Such was the basis of the alarm in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1976 when the city council imposed a moratorium on the DNA research at Harvard.

Since then Canada, the U.S. and Britain have drawn up guidelines for the conduct of DNA research and Canada has recently revised hers. The guidelines cover such things as physical containment, personnel protection, standards of practice, safety precautions and plans for emergencies, a biological equivalent of the precautions being studied following the leak from the atomic reactor at Three Mile Island.

Such guidelines are necessary because DNA research is now widespread in Canada, with most major biology labs at least preparing to enter this field, according to Dr. Louis Siminovitch, head of the U of T's Department of Medical Genetics. But while the guidelines, drawn up by the Medical Research Council of Canada, apply to any organization receiving grants from that body, they do not apply to many of the unfunded commercial and industrial labs, some of them multi-national, which are now also engaged in this research. So far the guidelines have been voluntarily adhered to, and in fact, says Prof. Dickens, if there were injury to any of the participants or to those in the area because of the experiments, instigators of the research would be legally liable for failure to observe the proper standards. In his opinion there are too many regulations in this area, an over-reaction to fear of the unknown.

It is too late to discuss whether or not research into recombinant DNA or in vitro fertilization should proceed; it is proceeding in Canada and worldwide. Too late also to call a halt to those forerunners of eugenics, artificial insemination and genetic screening. But direction is needed in all these areas. Obviously it's time that not only doctors and geneticists, but lawyers, legislators, feminists, ethicists, theologians and the general public began thinking about the issues raised in this new biological age. ■

Naomi Mallovy is a Toronto free-lance writer.

HAPPINESS IS BREAKING EVEN

How the University of Toronto Press survives and excels when a best seller may mean a few hundred copies

By Jacqueline Swartz



When an advance set of proofs of photographer Yousuf Karsh's book, *Portraits of Greatness*, was shown to members of the American Library Association, the photos, passed from hand to hand, were met with wonderment and surprise: Karsh's velvety backgrounds and delicate moulding of facial details had, it seemed, been adequately reproduced for the first time. The inward power of his famous subjects — Churchill, Einstein — had been captured. But the members were astonished when they were told: "The proofs you have just been shown have all been rejected by the University of Toronto Press. Now let me show you the final revises."

Marsh Jeanneret, director of the U of T Press from 1953 to 1977, worked for three years on the project after agreeing to Karsh's condition that the printed reproductions be faithful facsimiles of his own prints. He went to Holland for his printer, to Paris for his paper and rejected near-perfect prints that lacked what Karsh described as the "gradation of highlights and the qualities of light and shade" present in the original photographs.

But then, as Harald Bohne, the Press's director, says, "In most trade books we give something not otherwise available from commercial publishers — something technical or editorial."

Ask the Press's general editor, Ian Montagnes, what a trade book is and he will explain that these are books that have a potential sale to the general public, books that can be sold in retail bookstores. It is these books — bestsellers like *Karsh Canadians*, which sold (at \$29.95) 20,000 copies in its first year, and Russell Harper's *Krieghoff*, which sold 10,000 copies in its first month, and John Porter's *Vertical Mosaic*, which sold a whopping 100,000 copies — that allow the Press to publish its scholarly monographs. "Any institution that sponsors research has a responsibility to publish it," says Montagnes.

Certainly, some books make money, some break even, and some lose money. As a former director of the Harvard University Press put it: "The goal of the university press is to publish as many good books as possible this side of bankruptcy." To which Harald Bohne adds that if Canadians are going to get to know themselves, someone has to publish *Canadian* material. University presses, among which U of T is the largest in Canada (with a list of 1,220

books in print compared to 725, the total of all others combined), are the ones to do this. They are also the ones to publish books before there is a mass demand for them. "Like Anansi, which published Margaret Atwood before she was famous," says Montagnes, explaining mildly that Eric Arthur's *Toronto, No Mean City*, published by the Press in 1964, was the book that sparked the interest in Toronto's architectural past.

How to publish commendable but hardly best-selling material seems to be the question. The Press is told by the University of Toronto to operate on a break-even basis. Yet, unlike the majority of American university presses it cannot expect subsidies from its parent university. What it calls its publications fund — roughly a quarter of a million dollars used to cover the shortfall between costs and revenue in its scholarly publishing — comes from its own pocket. As Harald Bohne puts it, "we are caught in the middle: we are not supported by the University, yet we must live by its regulations." And that not only means publishing books that can expect to sell only several hundred copies. "Which publishing company can afford to give their employees seven days off at Christmas?" Bohne smiles with the good humour he brings to what seems an impossible task: publishing non-commercial material in the most fastidiously commercial way possible.

Still remembered are the dark times of the 1930s when the University took \$130,000 from the accumulated surplus of the Press for general academic purposes. And the 1960s, when the University bookstore lost money — it moved twice and business was disrupted — and the Press had to make up the loss. That could happen again because the bookstore is under the Press's wing.

Bohne and Montagnes speak with calm pride of their responsibility to publish books that by their nature require subsidy, adding that they don't even publish textbooks. "That's not our *raison d'être*," says Bohne, explaining that to compete in the lucrative and competitive textbook market you need a large, aggressive sales staff: McGraw-Hill has one salesperson assigned full-time to the U of T.

"Here the only full-time salesman is me," says Hilary Marshall, the Press's sales manager. Two or three times a year Marshall puts on his selling hat and deals with large bookstore chains. "Then I go back to my office and answer phones and write letters," he says. The other people who sell

books for the Press — a dozen in Canada, five in the U.S., three in Britain and one in Europe and Australia — also represent dozens of other publishers. Marshall says that the market for books on Canadian subjects — half the Press's list — is small and diffuse.

What it does have is a dedicated, resourceful promotion department that has the job of promoting books ranging from *Modern Mongolian: A Transformational Syntax* to *Fungi: Delight of Curiosity*. Audrey Livernois and her staff of three and a half people do everything from sending direct mail notices to all the academics they can find in a certain field, to sending Celia Franca across Canada to speak about her book, *The National Ballet of Canada*, to arranging a medieval banquet for food writers in order to promote *Pleyn Delit: Medieval Cookery for Modern Cooks*.

"Promotion is a never-ending job — there's always something else to be done," says Livernois. Indeed, the continued publication of staggering projects like *The Collected Works of Erasmus*, which began in 1974 and will not be completed for another 20 years, means that some staff will watch from the sidelines of retirement.

"It's remarkable, especially at a time when people are so concerned with being practical," says editor Ron Schoeffel. He's talking about a project that is expected to mushroom into 60 volumes by the year 2001. Eleven years ago Erasmus was only a gleam in Schoeffel's eye when he wrote, in a memo to his managing editor, "In case you haven't had your share of harebrained ideas today..." He went on to outline a proposal for a translation from Renaissance Latin of the collected works of the Dutch scholar-priest who was one of the key figures in the development of modern western thought. Living at the crucial juncture when the medieval era gave way to the Renaissance, Erasmus involved himself in all the political, educational and theological issues of the day. His letters add up to a *Who's Who* of the period, and include correspondence with Henry VIII and Sir Thomas More. Erasmus could engage in ecclesiastical debates with Martin Luther but he also wrote about his thirst for Greek wine and gave stringent advice on 16th century assertiveness training: "To begin with, put a bold face on

everything to avoid ever feeling shame. Next, intrude in all the affairs of everyone; elbow people out of the way whenever possible."

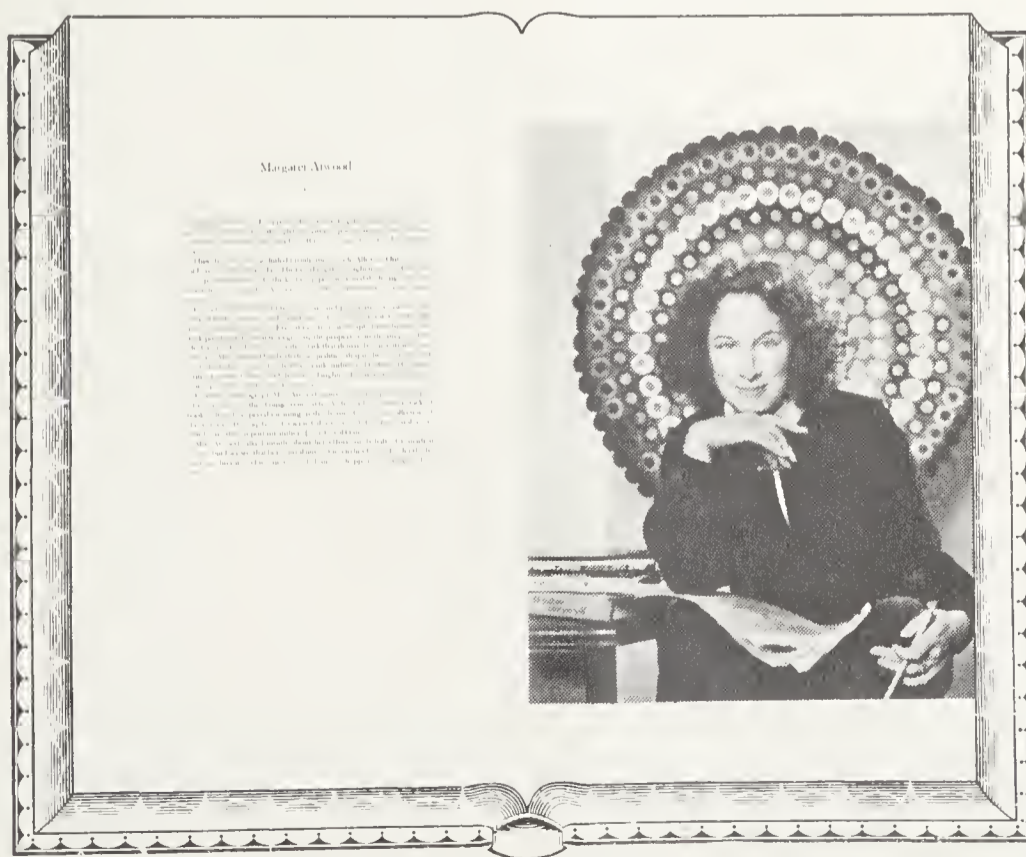
Erasmus' letters have long been acknowledged as an important source for the intellectual history of the Renaissance and Reformation. The problem has been one of access. "Let them learn Latin", the response of one scholar to the project, is no longer a practical option for most people.

If you look at the rhapsodical critical response to the project — "... a noble venture which I cannot praise too highly" wrote historian Hugh Trevor-Roper — the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada is in one sense getting its money's worth from the two million dollar grant it has awarded (over a period to last 25 years). Sales of the books, priced at \$25 and up, have also been encouraging: the first volume has all but sold out an initial printing of 2,000 copies and total sales of the six volumes have now reached 6,000.

Most of the people who are going to buy the books are academics and theologians, of course. However, Schoeffel announces with paternal pride that after a July 1979 article in *Maclean's* which spread the word about the series "we started reaching a new market of educated people who are not academics. The number of lawyers, for instance, is incredible," he says, remembering the lawyer who plunked down \$145 for the first six volumes and asked to be put on the list for the rest of the series.

And he's not the only one who is interested. *Erasmus in English*, an annual newsletter reporting on the progress of the project, now has over 3,000 subscribers.

Still, Audrey Livernois, faced with promoting such an historically significant book, is not exactly handing out Erasmus T-shirts. There is just not enough money in the promotion budget to mount splashy, high-voltage publicity campaigns, even if that kind of hype were appropriate for most of the Press's books. The result is that its image is muted. Even though it publishes about the same number of books (80 last year) as McClelland & Stewart, Canada's largest publishing house, Audrey Livernois has found that the Press is better known and more highly regarded outside the country.





Known not only for its books on Canada, judging by the number of scholars from around the world who continue to knock at its door. Known for its superior design of its books: the *Economic Atlas of Ontario* was honoured at the 1970 Leipzig Book Fair as "the most beautiful book in the world". And known also as the cradle of definitive editions of such non-Canadians as Erasmus and John Stuart Mill. John Robson, general editor of the Mill series, says that the Press is unique in Canada in initiating such long range projects which require so much human and financial investment. Noting that there was no definitive edition of Mill, a major presence in 19th century British thought (and the man who in 1867 proposed to the House of Commons that the word "man" be changed to "person"), Robson approached a British publisher in the 1950s who told him that a collected edition of John Stuart Mill wasn't commercial. In 1959, Robson started talking about the project at the U of T, where he teaches English literature, and today the ninth volume is in press and there are seven more to come.

While the prestige of such a project is incalculable, a publishing company cannot live by praise alone. One way they do live is by selling subsidiary rights (such as mass-market paperback and translation rights): after publishing Marshall McLuhan's *The Gutenberg Galaxy*, the Press sold the mass market paperback rights to the New American Library.

Several multi-volume projects have been assisted by the federally funded Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, which also supports two federations of learned societies (the Social Science Federation of Canada and the Canadian Federation for the Humanities) which give grants to aid publication of individual scholarly books. About 40 percent of the books the Press publishes are made possible through such subsidies.

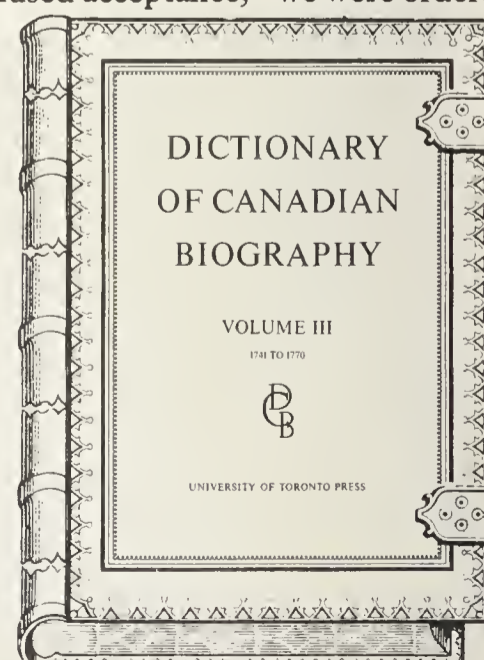
From time to time, financial bouquets have gracefully fallen on the Press. The *Dictionary of Canadian Biography/Dictionnaire biographique du Canada*, a joint venture with Les Presses de l'Université Laval, was initiated by the bequest of a Toronto businessman, the late James Nicholson. He specified that only the interest be used, and that the project should not only "supply an acknowledged want in Canadian literature but that it should compete with or even surpass works of a similar character produced elsewhere". Nicholson was clear not only about

the aim of the project but about the methods as well. He stipulated "that contributors shall seek information from first class authorities, including unpublished papers and records, and that they should append to each article a full list of the sources from whence their information was derived". The lion's share of the funding comes from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. Volume I was published in 1966 and contained biographies of people who died before 1701. The Press has published five volumes and will come out with at least seven more before the project is brought up to the end of the 19th century. After that? "It could go on forever," says Hilary Marshall.

Thanks to its international reputation, says Bohne, the Press has been honoured by more than one cultural Croesus — grants have been awarded by the Ford Foundation and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

The printing plant helps, too. It brings in income from outside "customers" and is known for its expertise in printing scholarly journals. "We're not going after commercial work," emphasizes Bohne. "We don't print catalogues for Eatons."

And the University? In the early 1970s, the Press asked for support for a few years. Which was tantamount to asking the University to change its policy. While a decision was being made, the Press was awarded \$100,000 in temporary or "bridge" financing. When the verdict came — no subsidy — it turned out that the grant was to be the last. As Harald Bohne says with bemused acceptance, "we were ordered to be self-supporting".

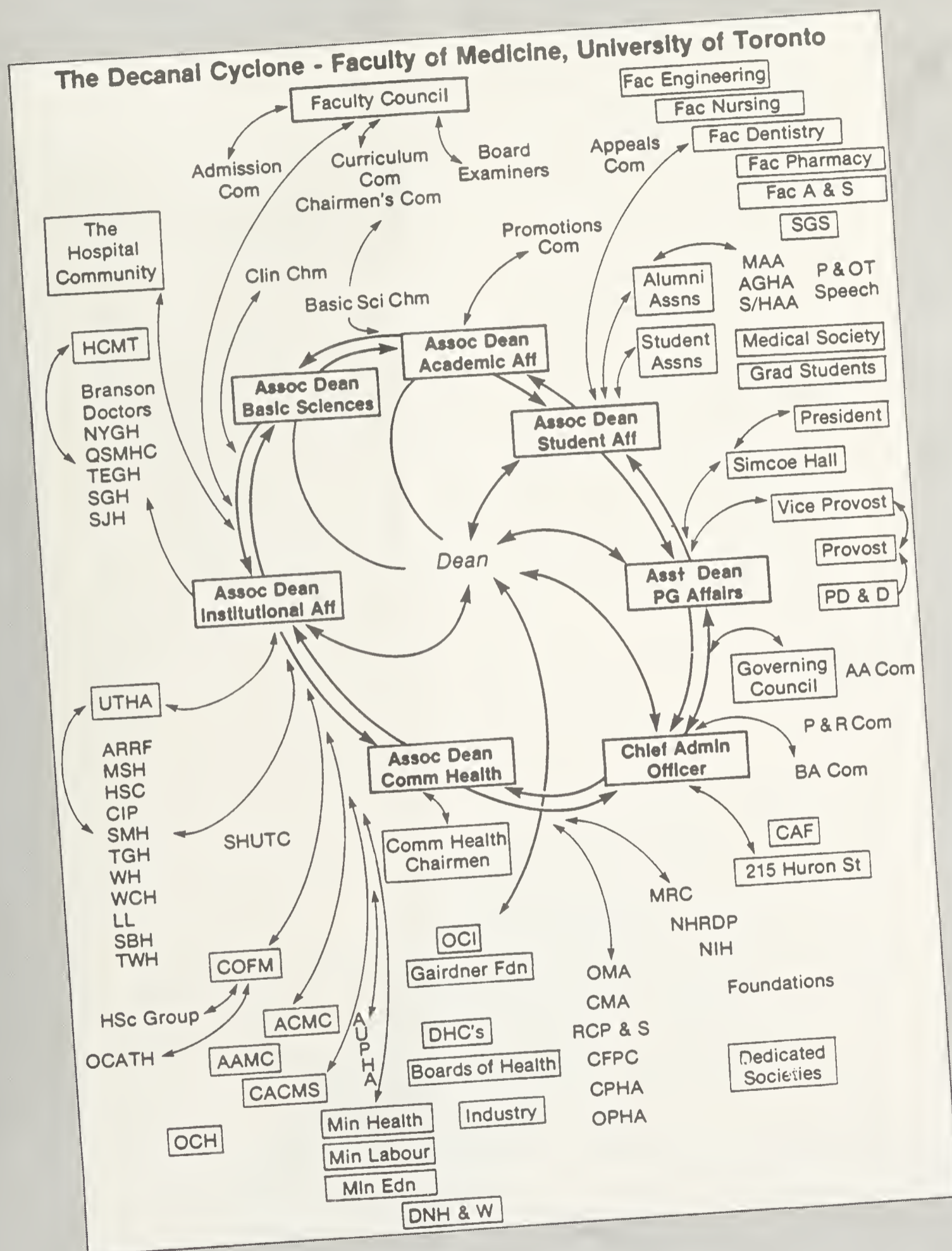


Minute of Confusion

(4) Administration — "The Decanal Cyclone"

A slide was projected to give some indication of the areas of involvement of the Dean and Associate Deans, and the complexity of the administrative organization both within the Faculty and the University as a whole, and relationships with outside bodies. (See attached diagram.)

The meeting then adjourned.



— Diagram and excerpt from minutes of the Sept. 24 meeting of the Council of the Faculty of Medicine, adapted from the Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin.

THE EXPLOSION OF DAVID BARHAM

Once a week, Professor David Barham watches the University glass-blower make test tubes.

"I'd love to get into *artistic* glass blowing, but you really have to devote your life to it," he says. Barham loves glass, and the flowing forms it can be moulded into, but the closest he gets to creating soaring Steuben-like designs is when he shows his first year students how glass can be shaped and composed. "Look at this one, it's 100 years old," he says, holding an amber hand-made apothecary's jar. He finds beauty even in industrial glass.

Gazing out of the large windows of his bottle-filled office, Barham muses that he could probably eke out a living as an artist/artisan. At home in the quiet suburban milieu he has chosen, he carves wood, makes cabinets and fashions semi-precious stones into jewellery. "I don't like to work in just one area. That's why I like the University: here I have

variety, teaching, research, working with industry."

A chemical engineer, he teaches glass and ceramics technology and chemistry, and does research in several different areas. He is involved in developing a mineral-wool insulation from blast furnace slag, a tape that will keep pipes warm and a plastic coating for glass bottles.

During his 14 years at the U of T, his first job after getting his PhD in ceramics silicate technology from the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, he has acted as a consultant to the glass industry. Which is why he was contacted last April by a lawyer to testify as an expert against the Pepsi-Cola company. A three-year-old boy, Matthew McNair, had been playing on the kitchen floor when a 1.5-litre bottle exploded in his face, permanently blinding him in one eye.

"It took a long time to get that boy out of my mind. Even now I could

almost sit down and cry." Barham went out and bought 25 bottles of Pepsi-Cola in the 1.5-litre size and gently tipped them over. When the third one exploded on the first tip he tried the test on other bottles — 7-up, Canada Dry, Wilson's Ginger Ale, Schweppes and Coca-Cola. Only Coke did not explode in the first few tips.

Barham, who had never been active in any political or consumer movement, reported the results of his tip tests to the Hazardous Products Division of the federal Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs and to the Canadian Soft Drink Association. Within a week, the two parties had met and the government began its own tests.

When Barham asked that the bottles be taken off the shelves, he was told by the federal agency that it would be six to nine months before even a public announcement could be made about the problem.

Barham, angry, called the CBC. Two nights later he appeared on "The National".

"I felt nervous, but then I still get nervous when I stand up in front of a class." Barham is not a crusader but "somebody had to say something, especially in the year of the child". He became that somebody and soon he was contacted by other television stations, newspapers and radio. He was the media scientist of the summer.

Not hard to understand, he's a reporter's dream: witty, forthright, and energetic.

When the publicity started, and he was in the newspapers and on television, he and his wife were both upset. "I don't enjoy the limelight," Barham says.

But his main fear was of what he calls character assassination. "Just the innuendo that I was seeking publicity could have hurt me." For that reason, he refused all payment for media appearances and found himself \$150 out of pocket from the 200 bottles of pop he bought.

While Barham's report resounded in newspaper editorials to "ban the bottle", there was no response from the soft drink industry which, by June, had to contend with the government's report.



The first effect of the government's test was a stern warning to the soft drink industry that most 1.5-litre pop bottles would explode simply by falling over on a hard surface. To Barham, this was not enough. He was angry not only because the bottles remained on the shelves but because he felt the government was soft on 750-ml bottles which, he found in a June test, exploded half of the time.

Barham demonstrates this in his lab. He places a 750-ml bottle of root beer in a plexiglass cabinet with a hole in it. He gently tips the bottle over and with a loud "pop" it shatters, showering the cabinet with broken glass. "How would you like to be hit with this?" he asks, picking up an ominously jagged shard swimming in a shallow bath of fizzing root beer. "When you hear 100 bottles a day go off you go home shell-shocked," he says, mopping up the mess.

While Barham blames the government, his ire is directed at the soft drink companies. "They're selling products, not safety," he says, adding with incredulity that he had never given much thought to large corporations putting profits before people.

Cynical is the last word you would use to describe Barham, who only now, looking back, can admit that he did in fact take on a billion dollar industry. And he won. In August, after receiving over 50 complaints from people who were injured by exploding pop bottles, the government banned 1.5-litre bottles of carbonated beverages. That's 20 percent of the industry's sales.

Canadian Soft Drink Association statistics indicate that only one in eight million bottles explodes. Barham puts it another way. "They have 22 billion pop bottles on the shelves each year. If you divide that by eight million, you're looking at close to ten incidents a day."

One reason why no one made a fuss before, he says, is that most people were not aware that bottles exploded regularly. They thought it was a freak accident when it did happen. When people did notify a soft drink company they were offered a couple of free cases or told that legal action could be long and costly and most cases were settled out of court. Quietly. One settlement, Barham says, was conditional on the plaintiff not publicizing the matter.

"Glass will be glass — that's what one soft drink executive said!" The point is that the industry is failing to warn the public of the dangers of carbonated drinks in glass bottles. "They say that more people are injured in bed. Next thing you know

they'll be saying that the number of people injured in bed with pop bottles is even less."

Barham's lively grin fades when he talks about such callousness.

"When I think of that little three-year-old boy going through life with one eye — and eye injuries are horribly common — I'm not sure I could live with myself if that happened to my kid."

While the ban has prohibited 1.5-litre bottles, there are still some around, he says, adding that we should also treat 750-ml bottles as dangerous. But by far the greatest danger is from the 40-ounce bottles of Coca-Cola. These, slightly smaller than the 1.5-litre size, haven't been banned and Barham says they explode on the tip test every single time.

Last July, Coke came out with an ad which, making no mention of the 40-ounce bottle, proclaimed that its squat 1.5-litre bottle was relatively safe. "Recent tests by Dr. Barham of the University of Toronto and The Product Safety Laboratory of the Federal Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs have demonstrated that it is stronger, less likely to shatter and explode."

When Barham saw the ad he did explode — "and I didn't have to be

tipped over". Consumer and Corporate Affairs told the Coca-Cola company to cease and desist, and Barham, heeding his lawyer's advice, decided not to sue. But he was furious. "They used my name and my results in vain," he says, explaining that while Coke built its case on the superior shape of its bottle, shape is not as important as size. The bigger the bottle, the greater the chance of explosion.

Barham still gets calls from lawyers asking him to testify in exploding bottle cases. He accepts most of them because, he sighs, "somebody has to help". He believes that one solution to exploding bottles is plastic coating, and he has been consulting to a Scarborough company that has developed a coating 15 one-thousandths of an inch thick. It allows for recycling and will double the cost — and the life — of the bottle.

But he would like to get out of the bottle business. "I don't want a new career. This is just a sideline. I'll stop when the industry makes a safe product." He doesn't want another crusade. But he's vulnerable now. "Injuries and callousness would make me angry all over again."

And he can't seem to forget three-year-old Matthew McNair, who has only one eye. ■



GENTLE MASTER OF VIOLENCE

Violence.

Deplorable? Destructive?

For the University's new writer-in-residence, it's a creative force.

"I have a lot of violence inside me which is probably why I write about it so much," says Timothy Findley.

In his award-winning novel, *The Wars*, violence virtually leaps off the page as the protagonist, his body engulfed in flames, gallops on a black horse from a burning barn. In another scene, the same man is subjected to a homosexual gang rape. And when shells explode in the trenches, they annihilate not anonymous soldiers but compassionately drawn individuals with fondnesses and foibles.

Findley's style is undeniably dramatic. For 15 years he was an actor, working in Stratford, New York, and London with people like Paul Scofield, Alec Guinness, Peter Brook, Alec McCowan, and the late Tyrone Guthrie.

But acting didn't make him feel "unclenched inside" so he turned to writing — television scripts (including *The National Dream*, in collaboration with William Whitehead, with whom he shares a 140-year-old farmhouse), three plays, and two novels.

The Last of the Crazy People, like most first novels, is strongly autobiographical, drawing on Findley's boyhood in Rosedale. His second, *The Butterfly Plague*, is about Hollywood. American critic Rex Reed called it the best book he'd ever read on the subject. Both novels came out in the U.S. after being turned down by every major Canadian publisher.

Then came *The Wars*, winner in 1978 of the Governor-General's literary award and a City of Toronto book award. Margaret Lawrence rates it "amongst the best writing in English in the last decade". Though Findley wasn't born until 1930, his

sensitively detailed depiction of World War I experiences is so vivid it reads like a memoir.

"In my first two books, I was saying what I had to say but not in a way that was capturing anyone's attention. Before *The Wars*, I had no craft. I had contact with language and ideas but I hadn't learned how to control them. Craft has to do with sacrificing the things that attract you. If you think a particular paragraph is just gorgeous, you should probably cut it."

Some passages never need rewriting though. They materialize as if by divine inspiration, occasionally catching the author off-guard, like a late-night knock on the door. It happens in Findley's work and he says he can usually spot it in other people's.

"I have lots of voices in my head. I hear whole conversations . . . literally hear them, complete with tone and

Continued on page 24



ROBERT LANSDALE

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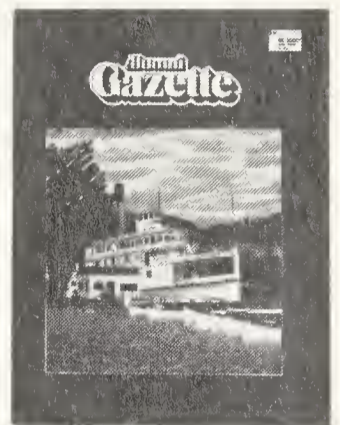
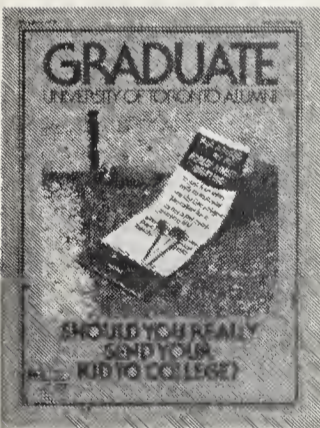
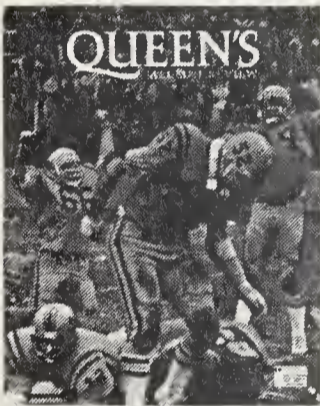
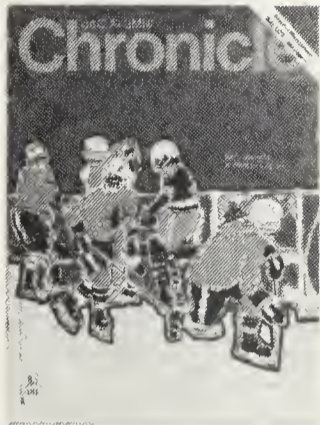
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THE MEDIUM—the majority of Alumni Media publications are magazines like this one. The Alumni Media Magazine Group (U.B.C., Western Ontario, Toronto, Queen's, Ottawa, Concordia) produce standard size magazines in January, March, May, September and November. Quality four colour reproduction is guaranteed and the number of colour ads is limited to 7 per issue. Each Alumni Media copy is sent to a designated individual or to a couple by mail. Mailing lists are maintained with great care and their accuracy is guaranteed.

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Advertisers also report excellent responses. Ship's School Tours Limited reports nearly \$200,000 in directly traceable sales from a \$3,000 advertising program. Encyclopaedia Britannica advertises consistently. Toronto Life Magazine successfully recruits subscribers through the University of Toronto Graduate.

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rhythm. Sometimes something will ring — a particular tone of voice or combination of words. Then I know I have to pay attention because something's going to happen. If I don't get it right then, I'll never be able to do it again. It's so exciting when you do manage to get it down, but much is lost in the transfer from mind to hand to pen."

Storytelling was an integral part of his background. The Findleys entertained each other with lively tales around the dinner table. Timothy himself was a solitary child, given to playing in the Rosedale ravines where he used his imagination to invent exciting playmates.

Inspiration for *The Wars* came from letters his Uncle Thomas had written home while serving overseas. Boxes of old family photographs offered a visual context and factual detail came from public libraries. Findley says he went over them until he knew what the war smelled like. Robert Ross, the book's protagonist, "presented himself" to Findley one night in a tiny bedroom in Ottawa.

"I was just sitting on the bed, thinking about rehearsals of my play *Can You See Me Yet?* at the National Arts Centre. Suddenly, in my mind, I heard Robert Ross say 'I'm here', and my stomach turned over. It was incredible to realize a character had arrived whole like that."

While based in fact, most of *The Wars* came straight out of Timothy Findley's imagination. Fiction is important, he says, because it's an exploration of reality by a kind of mind different from that possessed by historians or journalists. To him, the writer's task is to pass around from mind to mind the notion that there's something to live for.

"Basically we're born starving. I want very much to be a part of what feeds and stimulates respect for the mind, respect for creativity and what the individual can do. Formal education is used for the wrong reasons. Students are railroaded down routes where they're needed but might not want to go. Teaching should be the urging of creative things in other people."

To anyone with an unfulfilled ambition to be a writer, Findley's first piece of advice is to stop talking about the process and just get on with it.

"Start collecting those rejection slips. Expose yourself to the hell of people saying that what you've written is garbage because they don't understand it. The sooner you take those first shattering steps, the sooner you get them over with." ■

Letters

ANNOYED BY CROSS WORDS?

In one of your recent editorials you asked your readers to comment upon the new format of *The Graduate*. I think it is excellent and that you are doing a first class job.

I have one pet hate, however. Anyone who signs a letter or an editorial with an indecipherable scrawl without accompanying it with a typed or printed translation should be suspended from a burning tree by two of his [indecipherable] and all passers-by should be provided with red hot darts to permit them to add to the discomfort of the [indecipherable]. This habit represents, I believe, a form of egocentric arrogance and anyone practising it should be condemned.

Everyone, of course, is not blessed with the capacity to "handwrite" with the beauty and clarity of the undersigned, but even I always add a not-to-be-confused translation lest some poor soul be confused or misled.

I trust that you will mend your ways and that your readers may soon benefit from your reformation.

J.E.M. Young
Baie d'Urfé

Mend my ways? Never! I have studied the signatures of greatness — all unreadable. I spent 20 years perfecting near-total illegibility and given time I shall ultimately refine it to a single horizontal stroke, possibly using a specially-designed copper-plate nib.

Thank you for your kind comment and interest in The Graduate, however.
Editor

I was intrigued by Ian Montagnes' "Taddle Tale" in your Sept./Oct. 1979 issue. Perhaps I can shed some light upon the Taddle's name and its course in the area to the north of Davenport Road.

I like Mr. Montagnes' suggestion that it comes from the tadpoles that inhabited it. My 1929 Webster's *New International Dictionary* says that "taddepol" was an obsolete variant of "tadpole". From taddlepole to Taddle seems like a simple slurring. There were plenty of tadpoles and minnows in the Taddle just north of Colonel Pellatt's castle, now Casa Loma, when I used to walk its banks

from roughly 1908 to 1915.

My father, the late Prof. T.R. Rosebrugh, S.P.S., was born in Toronto in 1866 and lived all his life there. I was born in 1899. I lived with my parents until early 1916 and intermittently thereafter until 1925. The Taddle was an occasional subject of conversation.

My impression as to where the Taddle rose may be in error, but I believe that my father and I once visited the area where we considered that it started. This was in a small, shallow valley, with a rather muddy bottom, in the area where Cedarvale Park now is.

In my youth I was acquainted with Wychwood Park and the St. Alban's Church areas. I do not think that these constituted any part of the main watershed of the Taddle. The Taddle was a well-developed stream about a mile north of them, it did not flow southwards towards those areas, but rather southeastwards, skirting them by a wide margin.

David W. Rosebrugh
St. Augustine

As an alumnus with two children who, eventually, I would also like to be educated at U of T, I could not agree more with Joy Miles Johnson's letter, *The Graduate*, Sept./Oct.

How about a quota system for alumni's children? Or, better yet, why not use alumni's money to cover to a larger or lesser extent the tuition costs of alumni's children? For one thing, you may find a substantial increase in the rate of gifts from alumni if you could come up with a program which would strengthen our motivation to help. There is absolutely nothing obscene in appealing to people's self-interest — no matter what Marcuse had to say about it.

Avelino Sousa-Poza
Tsumeb, South West Africa

Just to keep the record straight, I would like to correct the boxed letter in your Sept./Oct. issue on Varsity Grey Cup games and the coaches of the teams of the years 1920 to 1923.

1920 — coached by Laddie Cassells, Grey Cup champions.

1921 — Dr. John Maynard, coach.
Lost to Argos in Grey Cup play-off.

1922 — Dr. John Maynard, coach.
Did not reach Grey Cup finals.

1923 — George (Westy) Westman,
captain and coach. Not in finals.

Dr. Blatz was manager one or two
of these years. He was not a coach. I
played for Varsity these four years.
The last year we played in the Grey
Cup finals was 1921 against the
Argos.

Dr. George E. Westman
Sault Ste. Marie

I am pleased to enclose \$10 as a
voluntary subscription to *The*
Graduate. Perhaps there is some
nostalgia in it, but this breath of
U of T air is so refreshing — I enjoy it.

Your article on *The Varsity* also
brought back memories — picking
up a copy in the common room each
morning, the characteristic aroma of
the paper itself (the ink perhaps). It
was college life in print for those
days.

Robert B. Thomas
Moncton

I found your article "Computers
Never Learn" (*The Graduate*,
Sept./Oct.) very interesting al-
though I do not play chess. I was
wondering if you intend following it
up with an article on the new bridge
computers? Perhaps this will prove
— or disprove — my husband's
theory that chess is fundamentally a
memory game whereas bridge is a
game of intellect.

Thelma Dowding
Great Yarmouth, Norfolk

No fair having the drawing Oct. 12
when our copy of *The Graduate* was
not received till Oct. 26! Luckily we
are not Krieghoff buffs — but how
about adjusting the timing in future?

William and Sheila Kahan
Berkeley, California

Received Sept./Oct. *Graduate* only
today: 13 days after the deadline for
the cryptic crossword. Please extend
the deadline, for the benefit of
graduates living abroad!

The puzzle is a much-welcomed
addition to a much improved
publication — our cup runneth over
— but it would be nice to be able to
compete for the prize as well. There
must be many other readers (and
"cryptomaniacs") who find them-
selves in the same mail boat as
myself. Give us a chance along with
the homebodies!

Edward S. Franchuk
Sao Miguel, Azores

*We have given this matter much
thought and hope that our solution,
described on page 34, will help some of
our distant readers.*

Editor

Tempus Fugit

**Last chance to reduce that
big 1979 income tax bite!**

How much tax do you pay?

You may be amazed to learn just
how high your tax rate is. In your
tax bracket, the government may
be taking well over 30% of your
earnings in income tax. Take a look
at these figures!

MARGINAL RATE OF TAX				
TAXABLE INCOME	B.C.	ALTA	ONT	QUE
\$ 8,000	27.7%	26.3%	27.4%	34.8%
11,000	30.6%	29.1%	30.2%	38.5%
16,500	34.3%	32.4%	33.8%	42.5%
23,000	38.4%	36.3%	37.8%	46.2%
29,000	46.7%	44.3%	46.1%	54.7%

How much tax money can you save?

You can appreciably reduce your
taxable income by setting aside
savings (up to \$5,500) in a regis-
tered Retirement Savings Plan
(RSP). You postpone paying high
taxes during your peak earning
years and pay a much lower rate
later when your retirement income
is usually less. And, there's an
added bonus...your contributions
are earning tax-free dollars in the
meantime! Here's how much you
could save by contributing only
\$2500. to an RSP:

TAXES REDUCED BY:				
INCOME EARNED	B.C.	ALTA	ONT	QUE
\$14,000	\$ 695	\$ 659	\$ 686	\$ 884
17,500	767	727	756	974
22,500	830	785	818	1,043
30,000	997	943	984	1,193
35,000	1,169	1,109	1,154	1,344

*Another plus:

If you borrow money to contribute
to your RSP, the interest you pay is
also tax deductible.

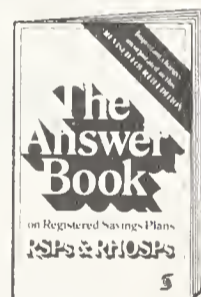
BUT YOU MUST ACT NOW!

DEADLINE TO CONTRIBUTE
TO RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLANS
FOR THE 1979 TAX YEAR
IS FEBRUARY 29, 1980.

TEMPUS FUGIT!

To take advantage of
this opportunity, you need
reliable information.
The ANSWER BOOK has it!

Everything you should
know about RSPs is in
the latest edition of the
ANSWER BOOK. Ask
for it at your nearest
Scotiabank branch.
You will also learn
about Scotiabank's
four versatile options
for your tax-sheltered
RSP. Ask too about our
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Alumniana/By Joanne Strong

NOW IS THE WINTER OF MUCH CONTENT

One way to combat the February blahs is by mental turn-on and nowhere is this more possible, if you will forgive a little horn tooting, than at U of T this season. The calibre of brilliant speakers parading across campus platforms is something special this year . . . an overflow crowd turned out for acid rain ecologist Gene Likens and you are urged to show early to hear Nobel prize winner James Watson at the Med Sci auditorium, Feb. 26 at 7.30 p.m. Always in the forefront of cellular research and an exciting, controversial figure, Dr. Watson will speak on "How Cells Move". The same evening, another distinguished campus visitor, linguist Frank Palmer, will lecture at Vic College theatre, also at 7.30. These lectures, sponsored by the SGS alumni and bringing world authorities to U of T, will be expanded next year . . . they're still talking about D. Carlton Williams' brilliant analysis of the two sides of the issue of freedom of information and individual privacy, sponsored by the School of Social Work alums . . . leading U.S. authority on nutrition and food sciences, Dr. Aaron W. Altschul, was outstanding as this year's Professor Edna W. Park lecturer to the Household Science alumni . . . still to come are Vic's Mind and Matter

lectures and symposia, as yet tentative, at UC and Trinity. Drawing on the best at our own campus is the Senior Alumni Canadian Perspectives, beginning its series in April. The autumn program was oversubscribed and you are advised to register through Alumni House, now. Next year, Canadian Perspectives will move to a larger lecture hall to meet popular demand for these academically oriented lectures centred around our favourite country . . . then, there's the Alumni College, the University's first try at a week-end back on campus sounding out Canada in the 1980s with academic thought-provokers Professors Dennis Duffy, Stefan Dupré, Lorna Marsden and Dean Gordon Slemon for a May 16-19 holiday week-end in the deepest sense of the word . . . finally, a reminder that the deadline for registration in summer courses on campus is April 1, so you should apply for program brochures now . . . alumni minds slumber by their own cognizance.

Old boy, Ontario Premier William Davis, 5T1, was at his informal and expansive best, which those who have heard him in that mood know is very good indeed, at the UC donors party to mark the completion of the Restoration Fund appeal. Delivering

a series of apparently off-the-cuff one-liners, the Premier went on to some reminiscing including the tidbit that his initiation into politics occurred at UC when he beat out current president of York University, Ian Macdonald, for a seat on the undergraduate Lit. . . . The George Ignatieff Theatre official opening at Trinity had not one but two Trinity provosts in attendance — new provost Prof. Kenneth Hare and former provost George Ignatieff in whose honour the theatre is named. Individual alumni have bought chairs in the theatre for \$500 as added support for this first capital project funded through the Update campaign . . . one of the pleasant sidelights of the opening of the new Warren Stevens athletic building was the presence of Stevens' daughter, Jackie Gunn, who came to the opening with her daughter and son from Australia, thanks to the generosity of the T-Holders' Association, who raised the full amount of their air fare from members. About one in a hundred graduates hold a T for Varsity athletics and this male association has happily done its own thing for the University for many years, providing the Alumni Blue and White band with music and instruments and the department of athletics with exercise machines and training equipment. This coming year they will inaugurate the first annual athletic trophy and scholarship to the outstanding male athlete on campus.

Three engineers were honoured by their peers at the Engineering Alumni Triennial Reunion dinner at the Royal York recently. J.W. McLaren, 4T6, a world authority on environment, sewerage and water treatment, and W.H. Rapson, 3T4, the inventor of the Rapson bleaching process used in the pulp and paper industry, received the Alumni Medal for professional achievement. The engineers also have the 2T5 Meritorious Award, given to a member of the 25th reunion year as a mid-career pat on the back. This year's winner was Donald James Clough, 5T4, the founding head of management sciences at the Univer-



Restoration funds at work on UC

sity of Waterloo, the only department of its kind in North America. Clough has headed a NATO panel on systems science and has been a consultant to the U.S. Senate committee on science and technology during his outstanding career. President James Ham and engineering dean Gordon Slemon, presented the awards.

And speaking of honours, the title University Professor, the highest accolade U of T can confer on a faculty member, was given to philosopher Emil Fackenheim and nuclear physicist A.E. (Ted) Litherland, this year. Professor Fackenheim is a world renowned scholar for his work on the philosophical and religious problems of the Holocaust. Professor Litherland recently played a key role in the development of a new method of carbon-14 dating. No more than 15 University Professorships may be held at any one time and there have been no new ones for two years.

There's money in salvage, no question of it, and second-hand books are no exception, to wit the Trinity book sale run by the Friends of the Library racked up an astonishing \$6,500 for the library this fall. And UC, in its first venture into book recycling, netted over \$3,000. Robertson Davies was among the faculty authors who turned out for an autograph session as part of the UC Book Fair. Also on hand autographing their new books were Professor Douglas LePan signing his *Bright Glass of Memory*, Professor Jack McLeod autographing *Zinger and Me*, Professor Archibald Thornton with his *Imperialism in the Twentieth Century*, and Principal Peter Richardson signing *Paul's Ethic of Freedom*.

The Sunflower Club, the no-fee alumni travel club, is another UTAA venture off to a good start with over 5,000 members from U of T and Western in the first month of operation. At the moment, Sun-

flower is a mailing list. If things go as planned, and it requires numbers to make it work, alumni will enjoy group travel with others of like interest and education. You can still join by sending name and address to Sunflower Club Ltd., 2300 Yonge Street, Suite 904, Box 2305, Toronto, M4P 1E4.

Retired businessman Wilson Abernethy and his band of Senior Alumni volunteers continue an impressive record of service around the campus after a rough year or two getting the idea across. Roberts Library is now using volunteers to introduce students to the facilities and will train them to teach students how to do library research. The "records" volunteers recently verified their 10,000th record and this volunteer job is so popular new recruits are hardly necessary. The tour guides continue taking visiting firemen about campus. And here's one little low-key campus assist we particularly like . . . the Faculty of Forestry asked for some help at the Glendon research greenhouse and Hiles Carter and three alumni from the Men's Garden Club of the Civic Garden Centre improved the appearance of the garden at the research lab considerably. If you would like to be a senior alumni talent bank volunteer, call Alumni House.

Thank you!

to the many readers who responded to our invitation to become voluntary subscribers to *The Graduate*. To those who intended and forgot, the invitation is still open. Send \$10 to The Graduate, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1 and mark it voluntary subscription.

University of Toronto

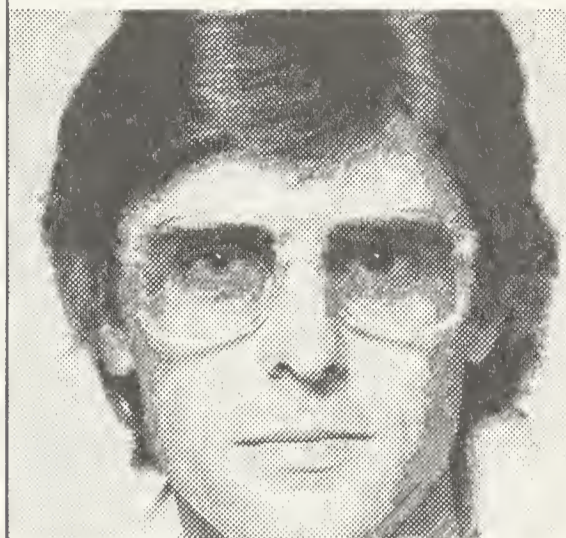
Physical/Occupational Therapy Alumni Association Scholarship

Two awards are given annually, one to an Occupational Therapist, and one to a Physiotherapist who are graduates of the University of Toronto in Physical and/or Occupational Therapy to facilitate their postgraduate professional pursuits.

For application form and terms of reference write to: Chairperson, Scholarship Committee, P./O.T. Alumni Association, Alumni House, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1.

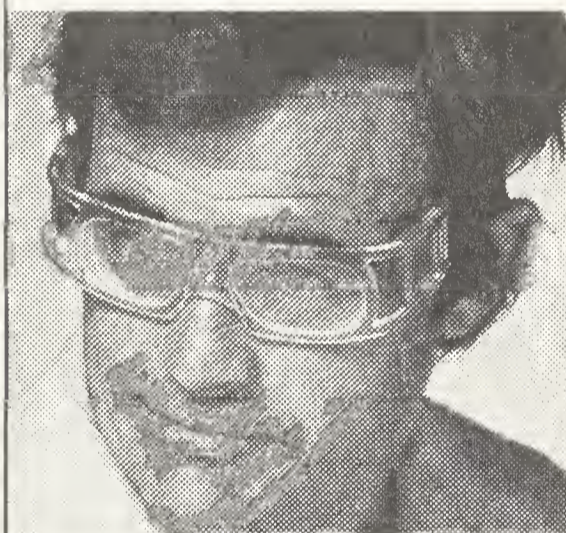
Applications due by March 31, 1980.

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The Associates of U of T, the fund giving arm of U of T alumni in the U.S., have a new chairman. He's William Palm, 3T3, chemical engineering, the recently retired vice-president of West Vaco Co. The Americans are loyal to their alma mater, have recently given \$48,000 to support the Bissell professorship in Canadian-American relations and \$36,000 for six fellowships in graduate studies. They also support the U of T debating union, Hart House chess club, scholarships, bursaries and other programs. They are incorporated as Associates so that valid tax receipts can be issued to donors in the U.S. to satisfy American tax laws . . . President James Ham was guest at a reception at the Canadian consulate in December hosted by Palm and George Delhomme Jr., president of the New York branch. The Boston branch hosted Hart House warden Rick Alway and the Chancellor, Dr. A.B.B. Moore, was Washington's guest at well-attended alumni branch gatherings in those cities.

It's a good bet none of the 1,700 alumni of fledgling Innis College has yet celebrated a 40th birthday, but far from the drifters predicted of their generation, they have the same homing instincts as the rest of us. Their enthusiastic alumni president Joanne Uyede, 6T9, and her executive get good turnouts for such events at the November talk on "Vietnam and the Movies" by Principal Dennis Duffy and the annual barbecue in the quad in June. Now they will turn their considerable vigour to getting a scholarship program going for a college long on youth but short on endowments and bequests . . . another young alumni, Woodsworth College, have pulled off a coup. Minister of Colleges and Universities, Dr. Bette Stephenson, will be guest speaker at their dinner, February 23 at the Chelsea Inn. Order your tickets early for this one; the dining room has limited seating.

The silver and china collected over the years in the Faculty of Household Science has found a useful and appropriate setting now that the Lillian Massey building is shuttered and the faculty closed . . . the President's house at 93 Highland Avenue which, surprisingly, had a supply problem. The house's china setting for 20 is not adequate for the entertaining done by a president and his wife. President and Mrs. Ham entertained over 4,000 people last year, usually in groups of 50 to



Where are they now?

The University attempts to maintain contact with its alumni for a variety of reasons, for example, to ensure that they receive *The Graduate*. However, we have lost contact with many of them because we do not have their *current addresses*. If you know the whereabouts (address, city, country, anything) of any of those on the following list, could you please send the information to Alumni Records, 47 Willcocks St., University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1, or telephone 978-2139. We certainly will appreciate your assistance.

Victoria College

Donald M. Campbell, BA (67);
Jean E. Copp, BA (30);
Shirley I. Hibbard, BA (49);
Frederick James Mairs, BA (71);
Helen E. Shepherd, BA (57)

Trinity College

Paul D. Corbett, BA (38);
Duart William Farquharson, BA (56);
Timothy Norman Taylor, BA (72);
Elizabeth M. Wright, BA (66)

New College

Muriel J. Anderson, BA (67);
Joseph David Shesko, BSc (70)

St. Michael's College

Edmund L. Arbour, BA (54);
Timothy C. Aureden, BA (59);
Alexander J.J. Campbell, BA (48);
Mary A. Cowan, BA (72);
Barbara L.E. Fraser, BA (68)

Scarborough College

Donald S.W. Brewer, BA (69);
Abdool Nezam, BSc (78)

Erindale College

Calvin Rudolph Esdaille, BSc (77);
Nicholas Maloff, BA (65)

University College

Harry Derderian, BA (49);
Carol Anne V. Manning (formerly Corcoran), BA (66);
Blythe Oswald (formerly Spence), BA (34);
Marion Campbell Shaw, BA (61)

Woodsworth College

(formerly "Extension")
Janet Eleanor Baldwin (formerly Benham), BA (67);
William G. Deyman, BA (63)

Faculty of Law

Raymond Boucher, LL.M (58);
Francis Anthony Miniter, LL.B (69);
Gene T.T. Trotman, LL.M (63)

100. Now they have a set of white and gold Limoges china in 40 place-settings and a second set of more durable china, a J.G. Meakin Co. copy of a Minton pattern from the 1920s which, says Mrs. Ham affectionately, "is very much like one my grandmother had". There are, as well, silver serving pieces in the collection including two antique tea and coffee urns, candelabra and two trays presented by the classes of 3T0 and 5T2. Mrs. Ham is pleased with her new acquisitions which are now

in constant use. And a tip of her hat to the Household Sci alumni whose idea it was.

Canada's cultural mosaic is the business of the U of T community relations office where Marvi Ricker runs programs for and about the culture of Canadian immigrants. She would like to involve alumni of particular ethnic backgrounds and invites inquiries. For brochures on events and information, call her at 978-6564.

New Scholarships for Graduate Work

Six new graduate scholarships of \$6,000 each will be available annually to non-Canadians applying for admission to U of T. Funds for the scholarships have come from the Charles Gordon Heyd bequest to the Associates of the University of Toronto, Inc. in New York.

A two-tier tuition system, imposed by the Ontario government, set 1979-80 fees for foreign students at \$2,063.50, compared to \$903.50 for a Canadian student.

Foreign students must enter Canada on a student visa so they are ineligible for most federal and provincial scholarship plans and are restricted in the type of employment they can take in Canada. The only reliable source of support now available for foreign students is the Open Fellowship Fund of the School of Graduate Studies. The six annual Charles Gordon Heyd scholarships will allow SGS to support able graduate students, mainly from the U.S., who might otherwise not have been able to come to the University.

The Associates of U of T is an organization formed in 1953 to administer tax-deductible donations to the University from U.S. residents.

The board of directors (up to 25 members selected from U of T alumni living throughout the U.S.) considers funding requests from the University for specific projects.

The Heyd scholarships were announced by outgoing Associates' president Wilfred Wilson. The Claude Bissell professorship in Canadian-American relations, established in 1972, is also supported by the Heyd bequest.

Succeeding Wilfred Wilson is William H. Palm (BASc, chemical engineering, 1933), now retired (although he maintains his membership in the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario) from a distinguished career in the pulp and paper industry. Palm, who lives in New York, is a former director of the Toronto Board of Trade, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Stratford Shakespearean Festival of Canada. He has served as the



William H. Palm, new president of the Associates of U of T

chairman of the Toronto United Appeal (1966), the industrial division of the Trent University building fund (1967), and the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada.

Palm is a past president of the U of T Alumni Association and former member of the Varsity Fund Board. He also served a term on the Senate of the University.

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OTTAWA	LONDON	SASKATOON	VICTORIA
TORONTO			

CELLS, SEMANTICS AND SEPARATISM

Royal Canadian Institute.

Saturday evenings, 1979-80 program part 2, Jan. 19 to March 15.

Convocation Hall. 8.15 p.m.

Information: Secretary, Royal Canadian Institute, 191 College St., Toronto M5T 1P9; (416) 979-2004.

What's What?

Canadian Science Policy Discussion Series.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Communication and Information.

Wednesday, March 12.

Industrial Strategy.

Wednesday, April 16.

Health.

For each topic, panel of experts will make brief introductory statements, general discussion will follow.

Presented by Club of GNU and Office of Research Administration. Wilson Hall Common Room, New College, 40 Willcocks St. 12 noon to 2 p.m.

Information, 978-4257.

How Cells Move.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Prof. James D. Watson, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories; Visiting Lecturers Program 1979-80 sponsored by SGS Alumni Association. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 7.30 p.m.

Information, 978-2704.

The details given were those available at the time of going to press. However, in case of changes in programs, readers are advised to check with the information telephone numbers given in the listings. If you wish to write, mail should be addressed to the department concerned, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1, unless otherwise indicated.

Semantic Explorations in Grammar.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Prof. Frank R. Palmer, University of Reading; Visiting Lecturers Program 1979-80 sponsored by SGS Alumni Association. Theatre, New Academic Building, Victoria College. 7.30 p.m.

Information, 978-4029.

William Kurelek Memorial Lectures.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

Contemporary Music in Soviet Ukraine. Prof. Virco Baley, University of Nevada.

Monday, March 3.

Federalism and Quebec Separatism. Prof. Walter Tarnopolsky, University of Ottawa.

Tuesday, March 4.

Federalism and Quebec Separatism. Prof. Henri Brun, Laval University. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m.

Information, 978-6934.

Mind and Matter '80.

Annual lectures series sponsored by Alumni of Victoria College.

Tuesday March 4, 11 and 25 and April 1 and 8.

Great Beginnings — a potpourri of practical pastimes.

Nations in the News — viewpoints. Land of the Nile — Egypt since the Pharaohs.

How Does Our Garden Grow? — a look at Canadian literature today.

La Belle Province — contemporary Quebec.

Victoria College. 8 to 10 p.m. Registration fee per series: \$25 per person, \$45 per couple.

Information: Alumni of Victoria College, room 12, Victoria College; 978-3813.

Jerzy Soltan.

Thursday, March 6.

Architect formerly at Harvard University, now practising in Boston; lecture in series sponsored by School of Architecture, Toronto Society of Architects and Ontario Association of Architects. Room 3154, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m.

Information, 978-5038.

Social Work Alumni Association.

Wednesday, March 12.

Educational spring seminar, topic to be announced. Advance registration required. OISE, 252 Bloor St. West. 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Information: Jane Preston, Alumni Affairs, 978-2366.

Cecil A. Wright Memorial Lecture.

Wednesday, March 12.

Prof. Harry W. Arthurs, Osgoode Hall Law School. Moot Court, Faculty of Law. 4.30 p.m.

Information, 978-3725.

Alexander Lectures.

Literature and Gentility in Scotland.

Tuesday, March 18.

The End of Courtliness.

Wednesday, March 19.

The Emergence of Gentility.

Thursday, March 20.

The Rebellion against Gentility.

David Daiches, professor emeritus, University of Sussex. West Hall, University College. 4.30 p.m.

Information, 978-3160.

Senior Alumni Lectures

Preparation for Retirement Living

Senior Alumni Series of seven talks on Tuesday evenings provided to offer some ideas for increasing the enjoyment of retirement.

April 1-May 12

Topics will include:

- The challenge of aging and retirement
- Making the most of your retirement income
- Aids to health in retirement
- Available options in living arrangements
- Aspects of the law of interest to seniors
- Community resources available
- The enjoyment of leisure time

162 St. George St., 7.45 to 9.30 p.m. Fee for series \$15 per person

Information and registration, 978-8991. Please note enrolment is limited.

OPERAS AND PLAYS

Hart House Theatre.

Feb. 6 to 9 and 13 to 16.

"The Joker of Seville" by Derek Walcott, musical score by Galt MacDermot, modern adaptation of classic Spanish comedy of the legend of Don Juan recreated for the New World. Last of three productions in Graduate Centre for Study of Drama 1980 Hart House season. Performances at 8 p.m. Tickets \$5, students and senior citizens \$2.50. Information, 978-8668.

Glen Morris Studio Theatre.

Feb. 27 to March 1 and March 5 to 8.

"The Revenger's Tragedy" by Cyril Tourneur, savagely comic Jacobean tragedy of Machiavellian intrigue. Fourth of five productions in Graduate Centre for Study of Drama 1980 Studio Theatre season. March 19 to 22 and 26 to 29. "President Wilson in Paris" by Ron Blair, sinister, ironic comedy of menace and masquerade; first Toronto production. Last of five productions in 1980 Studio Theatre season.

Performances at 8 p.m. Admission \$1.

Information, 978-8668.

MacMillan Theatre.

March 7, 8, 14 and 15.

"Dialogues of the Carmelites" by Francis Poulenc, opera regarded as one of major works of our time tells of fate of small group of Carmelite nuns who refuse to bow to the anarchy and terror of the French Revolution.

Second production by Opera Department, Faculty of Music, for 1980 season.

Performances at 8 p.m. Tickets

\$4.50, students and senior citizens \$2.50.

Information, 978-3744.

Skule Nite 8T0

Feb. 27 to March 1.

Annual revue, U of T Engineering Society. Hart House Theatre. 8.30 p.m.

Information: Engineering Stores, 978-2917.

Daffydil.

March 4 to 8.

Annual revue, U of T Medical Society. Hart House Theatre. 8 p.m. Information: Medical Society office, 978-8730.

Applause.

March 12 to 15.

Musical comedy produced by New Vic Theatre Company. Hart House Theatre. 8 p.m.

Information: Victoria University Students' Administrative Council, 978-3820.

Pharmacy Phollies.

March 21 and 22.

Annual revue, U of T Undergraduate Pharmaceutical Society. Hart House Theatre. 8 p.m.

Information: Faculty office, 978-2873.

CONCERTS

In Praise of Healey Willan.

Sunday, Feb. 3.

Inter-varsity Choral Festival. Combined choirs of Hart House, McMaster University, Queen's University, University of Western Ontario and the Gallery Choir of St. Mary Magdalene Church will sing all-Willan concert; director, Prof. Denise Narcisse-Mair, Queen's University and conductor of Hart House Chorus. St. Paul's Church, Bloor and Jarvis Streets. 3.30 p.m.

Information, 978-2436.

University Singers.

Tuesday, March 18.

Conductor William R. Wright, program includes works by Beckwith, Britten, Frescobaldi and Reger. Trinity College Chapel. 8 p.m. Information, 978-3744.

EDWARD JOHNSON BUILDING.

Thursday Afternoon Series.

Feb. 7.

Student chamber music concert.

Feb. 14.

Compositions by student composers.

March 6.

Student chamber music concert.

March 20.

Collegium Musicum, directed by Douglas Bodle.

Walter Hall. 2.10 p.m.

Dvorak Festival.

Final two of seven special concerts devoted to music of Czech composer; presented by Faculty of Music in co-operation with CBC Radio.

Sunday, Feb. 3.

Orford Quartet and Anton Kuerti, piano.

Sunday, Feb. 10.

Varsovia Quartet and Valerie Tryon, piano.

Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Tickets \$6, students and senior citizens \$3.

Alumni Association Benefit Concert.

Friday, Feb. 8.

Roxolana Roslak, soprano, with Stuart Hamilton, piano; program of works by Mozart, Debussy, Somers, Hindemith, Webern and R. Strauss.

Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Tickets \$5,

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(Tentative Program)

Friday, May 16

Registration; supper; introduction

Academic Coordinator: Vice-Provost William Saywell

Reception

Saturday, May 17

Breakfast

1st Session: Principal Dennis Duffy, Innis College on *Canadian Literature*

Lunch

2nd Session: Professor Stefan Dupré, Department of Political Economy on *Federalism*

Supper, followed by a concert

Sunday, May 18

Breakfast

3rd Session: Professor Lorna Marsden, Department of Sociology on *Men and Women*

Lunch

4th Session: Dean Gordon Slemon, Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering on *Energy*

Supper, followed by a performance by the University's renowned medieval play group, Poculi Ludique Societas

Monday, May 19

Breakfast

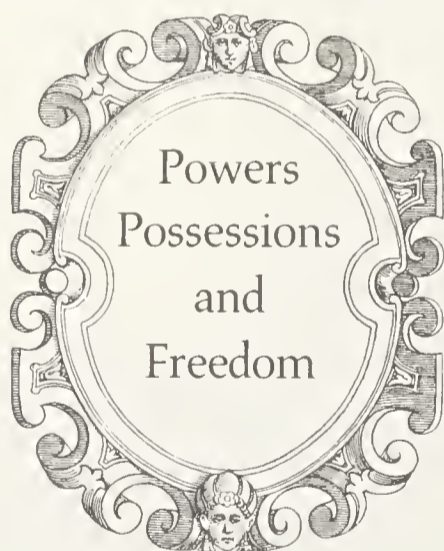
Wrap-up: program concludes at 12 noon

Registration Fee Without Accommodation: \$100 per person or \$190 per couple; Including Accommodation: \$145 per person (single); \$130 per person (shared); \$245 per couple (double). Although residence is optional, it is recommended in order to derive maximum enjoyment from the program. **For further information, telephone (416) 978-8991 or write: Department of Alumni Affairs, U of T, 47 Willcocks Street, Toronto M5S 1A1.**

Taddle Creek Society



Read the next issue of
The Graduate
for interesting
information



*Essays in honour of C. B. Macpherson
Edited by Alkis Kontos*

C. B. Macpherson has been teaching at the University of Toronto for some forty years, building an international reputation through his critique of 'possessive individualism.' These essays are independent statements on the issues that preoccupy Macpherson – powers, possessions, and freedom, the central problems in political theorizing. \$15.00

University of Toronto Press

students and senior citizens \$3.
Concert tickets only available from box office.
Alumni, tickets and reception: Aynslee Morrow, 489-9167.

Orford Quartet.

Sunday, Feb. 17.

University's quartet-in-residence in program of works by Haydn, Shostakovich and Beethoven. Walter Hall. 3 p.m. Tickets \$6, students and senior citizens \$3.

Faculty Artists Series.

Saturday, March 1.

Marcel St-Cyr, viola da gamba and Douglas Bodle, harpsichord; David Zafer, violin and Walter Buczynski, piano; Rosemarie Landry, soprano, Janet Stubbs, alto, Mark Dubois, tenor, Christopher Cameron, bass, Patricia Parr and Great Kraus, pianos; works by Bach, Hindemith and Brahms.

Walter Hall. 8 p.m. Tickets \$5, students and senior citizens \$2.

Faculty of Music Jazz Ensemble.

Saturday, March 22.

Under the direction of Phil Nimmons and David Elliott. MacMillan Theatre, 8 p.m. Tickets \$3, students and senior citizens \$1.50.

U of T Concert Band.

Sunday, March 23.

Conductor Ronald Chandler, program includes Holst, Kalinekov and new work by James Montgomery. MacMillan Theatre. 3 p.m.

U of T Concert Choir.

Wednesday, March 26.

Conductor John Tuttle, program of works by 20th century composers. Walter Hall. 8 p.m.

U of T Wind Symphony.

Sunday, March 30.

Conductor Stephen Chenette, program includes Concerto for Piano and Wind Instruments by Stravinsky. MacMillan Theatre. 3 p.m.

Information on all concerts in Edward Johnson Building available from box office: 978-3744.

ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Wednesday Noon Hour Concert Series.

Feb. 13.

Norma Tetreau, soprano, and Frank Tetreau, piano; works by Rachmaninoff and Schumann.

Feb. 27.

Patrick Li, piano; Carnival by Schumann.

March 12.

William Perry, baritone; early Italian songs, selections from Schumann and operatic arias.

March 26.

Horace Hinds and Lawrence Weeks, trumpets; works by Vivaldi, Shostakovich, Telemann, and others. Concert Hall. 12.15 to 1 p.m.

Thursday Twilight Concert Series.

Feb. 14.

Pierre Souvairan, piano; works by Beethoven, Fauré and Debussy.

March 13.

Joseph Macerollo, accordion; works by Buczynski and N.A. premieres of works by Foss and Camilleri.

March 27.

John Coveart, piano, and James MacLean, tenor; works by Schumann. Concert Hall. 5.15 to 6 p.m.

Information on all concerts at Conservatory available from publicity office, 978-3771.

EXHIBITIONS

Erindale College Art Gallery

Feb. 14 to March 16.

Paintings by John Leonard/Andy Germuska.

Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

Feb. 14 to 29.

Bausteine/Building Blocks. Some projects by Dunker Associates Architects.

"Baklava Revisited". New paintings and drawings by J.W. Ridpath.

March 6 to 21.

Landscape Architecture exhibition. Galleries, 230 College St. Gallery hours: Monday-Friday only, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SPORTS

Hockey.

Friday, Feb. 1.

Lady Blues vs Queen's. 4 p.m.

Men's Blues vs Laurier. 7 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Lady Blues vs McMaster. 7.30 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 8.

Men's Blues vs Waterloo. 7 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 15.

Men's Blues vs Windsor. 7 p.m.

All games in Varsity Arena.

Basketball.

Saturday, Feb. 2.

Lady Blues vs McMaster (exhibition game) 12.15 p.m.

Men's Blues vs Ottawa. 2.15 p.m.

THE VARSITY

Saturday, March 29.

The Varsity will honour its 100th year of publication with banquet at Hart House. Invitations to Masthead alumni will be sent early in the New Year. Good time guaranteed for all.

Information: The Varsity editorial offices, 979-2831.

Friday, Feb. 8.

Lady Blues vs Ottawa. 7.30 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 9.

Lady Blues vs Western. 12.15 p.m.

Men's Blues vs Laurentian. 2.15 p.m.

Saturday, Feb. 16.

High school boys exhibition game.

12.15 p.m.

Men's Blues vs Carleton. 2.15 p.m.

All games in Benson Sports Gym.

Information, including tickets and prices, about these and other sports events: Department of Athletics and Recreation, 978-3437 or 978-4112.

MISCELLANY

Children's Program.

Saturdays, Feb. 2 and 16.

Feb. 2, music and puppet show;

Feb. 16, folk singer. Alumni Hall,

Victoria College. 1 p.m. Fee: adult \$2,

child \$1; adult accompanied by five children or more, free.

Information, 978-3813.

Winter Activities Day.

Sunday, Feb. 17.

Scarborough College Alumni

Association will hold special day for whole family; valley adjacent to principal's residence. 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Information, 284-3243.

Woodsworth College Arts and Science Alumni Association.

Saturday, Feb. 23.

Annual dinner and social evening for Woodsworth College faculty, staff, students and alumni. Guest speaker will be Dr. Bette Stephenson, Minister of Education. Chelsea Inn, Gerrard St. W. 6 p.m. for 7 p.m. Tickets, \$15 per person.

Information and reservations: Linda Gee, Woodsworth College, 978-5340.

Management Studies Alumni Association.

Tuesday, March 4.

Annual meeting, speaker to be announced. Royal York Hotel. 6 p.m.

Information and tickets: Johan van't Hof, 964-1700.

Vic Alumni Theatre Night.

Thursday, March 13.

"Applause" at Hart House Theatre.

Program mailing from Victoria will give further details.

Information, 978-3813.

Ides of March Car Rally.

Saturday, March 22.

Annual Erindale College Alumni Association event. No classes, prizes, refreshments to follow rally. Registration: in advance \$3, at door \$4.

Starting point, room 168, North Building, Erindale College. 1 p.m.

Information and registration: 828-5217.

Canadian Perspectives

Senior Alumni informal academically oriented day-time lecture and discussion series on Wednesday mornings.

April 2

Prof. Richard Sandbrook, Department of Political Economy, on Africa

April 9

Prof. Eric Kirzner, Department of Political Economy, on The Canadian Economy

April 16

Prof. Stephen Clarkson, Department of Political Economy, on Politics and the Media

April 23

Prof. William Michelson, Department of Sociology and Director of the Child in the City Project, on The Child in the City

April 30

Prof. Harold Kalant, Department of Pharmacology, on Drugs and Their Use

Media Room (179), University College, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Fee for series \$15 per person, \$26 per couple

Information and registration, 978-8991. Please note enrolment is limited.



Immersion in France

The University of Tours in the fabulous Chateaux Country offers one-month language courses for beginners to advanced students of French. Afternoons and weekends are free to enjoy faculty-conducted excursions in the beautiful Loire Valley, Brittany, Normandy, etc. Our low rate includes scheduled return flight to Paris via Air Canada, university residence accommodation, two meals daily, tuition fees, transfers from Paris! Enrol for the July, August or September course.

Departures on June 30, August 1 and August 31. Inclusive prices from: Toronto, Montreal, Maritimes **\$1,199** Western Canada cities **\$1,399**

Ruins of the Third Reich

A fascinating, historical visit to Munich, Dachau, Berchtesgaden, Nuremberg, Dresden, Berlin and other places in East and West Germany and Austria which witnessed the rise and fall of Hitler's infamous "Thousand Year Reich". Personally escorted by J. Pauwels, Ph.D., Specialist in Modern German History.

Tour limited to 30 participants. Durations—16 days.

Departure—May 16, 1980.

\$1,590 including flight from Toronto;

\$1,790 including flight from Vancouver.

Gourmet Expeditions to France

Departures in May and October 1980. A mini galaxy of Michelin Guide stars! Try the finest restaurants in Paris, Burgundy, Champagne.

Flight, first class hotels, most meals **\$1,350** (from Toronto).

Treasures of Italy

September 15—October 3. An unforgettable "Grand Tour" of the land of Michelangelo—Venice, Florence, Siena, Assisi, Sorrento, Capri, Pompeii and Rome.

Flight, first class hotels, all breakfasts, 5 dinners—**\$1,489** (from Toronto).

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4800 Dundas St. W., Suite 202,

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THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 4

We've got a problem with the mail [see letters] so we've changed the rules. From now on, the draw will be made one month later, from entries postmarked at the end of the second month for which the magazine is dated. Solutions will still be published in the following issues but winners will be announced in the second issue after a test appears.

Complicated? For The Graduate Test No. 4, the draw will be March 12 from entries postmarked on or before Feb. 29. The solution will be in the March/April issue; the winner in May/June.

On Dec. 14 we drew the winner for Test No. 3, and the prize book of his choice will be sent to Earle A. Ripley of Saskatoon.

The University of Toronto Press has again generously provided a prize for Test No. 4, this time *Karsh*

Portraits. Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

ACROSS

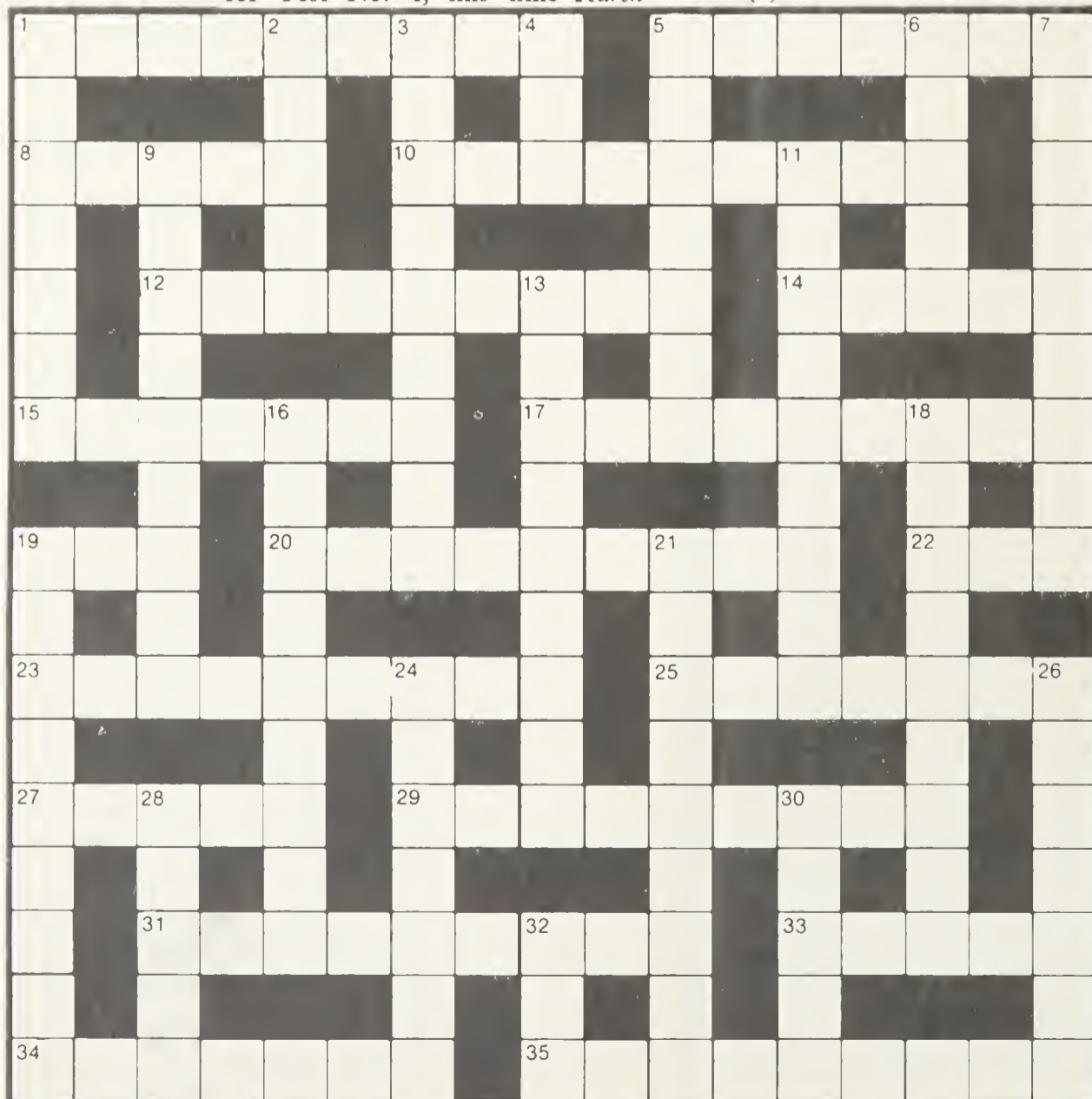
1. A Slavic people's best friend (9)
5. These hens start with the grain (7)
8. Abler to dim the eyes (5)
10. Phony headgear gives the lie (9)
12. Survey begins impurities (9)
14. Tests out a short manuscript (5)
15. Wise man alone on Monday (7)
17. A case for magazines? (9)
19. The first person asks if he is a friend (3)
20. Astronomer's wall chart, right? (9)
22. Turn decline into fuel (3)
23. Mass is content in being chaste (9)
25. Six don't stand or one may drop in (7)

27. Madonna and child may have a lodge (5)
29. A pen liner keeps coming back (9)
31. A lot of players responsible for the score (9)
33. Herb played Sherlock (5)
34. They say keen northerners are south of the border (7)
35. Before splitting, as barbers might say (3,2,4)

DOWN

1. Doubtful debts follow transfer to tape (7)
2. May be after her (5)
3. Disease starts up a chimney (9)
4. Love of another sport (3)
5. Take from the manacle a nervous char (7)
6. Aid in ink drawing (5)
7. Ends those famous bargains here (6,3)
9. One feels put out by it (9)
11. Disregards how the equestrian gets here (9)
13. It contains a baby bear to keep him warm (9)
16. Because of my sins I came to have this complex (9)
18. Having fingers is a hearty stimulant (9)
19. Ontario Hydro, for instance, would come along (9)
21. Superiority of position after advertisement (9)
24. Tell the way Beaverbrook did (7)
26. It flows out of a vile rut (7)
28. Demonstrated by brash owners (5)
30. Dye when I'm Buenos Aires bound (5)
32. Draw this across the track (3)

Chris Johnson is in charge of graphics and typesetting for The Graduate. ■



HE KNOWS THE ROPES
OLEO E OX W T
UDDER C SPEED R
S L TOPER R O
EMASCULATE DOOM
OM ANTI STOP B
SOBERSIDES HALO
T I T S N R H L
RATE CHICOUTIMI
I INCO COAT NO
PLOD OVERTHETOP
L U LODES L A
I SINEW S LOFTS
N N S I H ROUT
GOING TO THE PARTY

The view from the top of the world

Through their art, Canada's Eskimos give us a unique view of life in their harsh yet beautiful land. Fine art reproductions of four recent works by leading Eskimo artists are now available at popular prices, thanks to an exclusive arrangement between the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative of Cape Dorset and the Mintmark Press. Each print, measuring 19¾" x 26", is reproduced on fine art paper and represents an outstanding value in today's Eskimo art market.



A. "My Young Owls" by KENOJUAK. One of the best known of Eskimo artists, Kenojuak has earned international renown for her carefully-designed drawings. Her favorite subject is the owl, which she uses to evoke the spirit world of Eskimo fantasies and legends.



B. "Camp at Kangiak" by JAMASIE. Now almost 70 years old, Jamasie vividly remembers the old ways. His drawings, characterized by boldness of design and simplicity of vision, most often depict the hunter's life as he recalls it.



C. "Spring Camp of My Youth" by PITSEOLAK. A major figure among today's Eskimo artists, Pitseolak produces both copper engravings and prints. Her work often recalls childhood memories, and visions from ancient children's fables and tales.

This mark, which appears on each print along with the stonecutter's "chop" mark and the artist's own symbol, is the official emblem of the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative, Cape Dorset, North West Territories.



D. "The Nesting Bird and Inuksuit" by EEGYVUDLUK. Eegyvuudluk began drawing many years before the development of today's Eskimo artistic community. Her work reflects her love for camp life in the traditional manner.



This is the seal of Mintmark Press, a Canadian firm specializing in the high-quality reproduction of fine art. Mintmark Press has exclusive rights to reproduce specially-commissioned prints by members of the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative Ltd.

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A reflection
of quality by

Marci

We asked Gord Marci to let the creative juices flow in photographing Carrington. And that's exactly what he did. With a little help from an intriguing model. An elegantly shaped bottle. And a whisky that's an inspiring image of quality.

Carrington.

